Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction;
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 93 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918. — TWO ANNAS


## SHIPPING

### P. & O.
AND
### BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### TURKO ROMAN BATH
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point.) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Changchun | Calcutta | Rangoon |
| Darien (Dalne) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fongtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Manila, | Seattle (U.S.A |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Shimonoseki |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Soerabays, |
| Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.) | New York | Tientsin |
| Kaiyuan | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Kaiyuan (Manchuria). | Pekin, Singapore | Tsingtau Tsinanfu |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
### THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

### THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

### INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 6,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

*The Question of the Moment*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
*Full particulars and forms on application.*

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

### WE MANUFACTURE
### FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
*Quotation on Request.*
### G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassere.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansion Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dinner, tea and crockery sets, handsome sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofa and arm chairs, cabinets with mirrors, jardineers, blue china large and small vases, fancy writing tables, side tables, revolving chair, glass fronted book case, plain and tiled teapoys, china flower stands and pots, iron and brass bedsteads, clothes presses with and without mirrors, marble top wash-hand stands with crockery, plain and mirror glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, easy chairs, double meatsafe, Pasteur filter, collapsible steps aluminium chatties, etc., etc.
The property of W. L. Shaw, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, Chinch Bunder Road, Nowroji Hill Estate.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on Plot No. 14, the following very valuable building Plots for a term of 999 years.
LOT NO. 1.—Very valuable building site known as Plot No. 14, Nowroji Hill Estate containing 614 square yards and having a frontage of 65 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.
LOT NO. 2.—Very valuable building Plot known as Plot No. 15, Nowrojee Hill Estate, containing 567 square yards and having a frontage of 60 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites application may be made to the Board's Land Manager, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE AND CLUB FURNITURE.
On SUNDAY, the 21st April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Main Road, near the Parsee's Fire Temple, one valuable and handsome English mahogany full size slate billiard table with lamps, balls, cues, marking boards, etc., by Bennett London, also teakwood benches, sofas, chairs, marble top table, glass door cupboard, etc., etc. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH APRIL, 1918.
On SUNDAY, the 28th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Junction of Dadar, Main Road and Vincent Road, opposite the Convent and near the tram line, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumb-waiters, rich mirror back cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, one handsome sweet tone small size square piano by Schiedmayer Schon and Stuttgart, bentwood piano stool, music stands, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, bird cages with canaries, one gents' and lady's bicycles, stoves, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots with palms, etc., etc.
The property of a European gentleman, going home.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.
By order of Messrs. Motilal Bechardas Vossonji Naronji and Dwarkadas Kalliandas the Trustees of the charitable properties of the deceased Bai Kabal, widow of Lakmidas Gordhandas and pursuant to directions contained in the scheme confirmed by the High Court of Bombay, by Decree, dated the 7th day of February, 1918, in Suit No. 1403 of 1915, wherein the Advocate-General of Bombay, was plaintiff and Motilal Bechardas was defendant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, the undermentioned property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground which after deducting the area of 57 square yards taken by the Municipality for set-back contains by admeasurement eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the South side of Musjid Bunder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 812 and 812, and Street Nos. 71-73 and 75-79 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Ruttonbai, widow of Ghella Nundram.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors, High Court, Bombay, at their Office at No. 18, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 100 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the office of Aga Haji Mehedy Isphani at old Modi Bay Road near Kawakhana lane the following:—
By order of Aga Haji Mehedy Isphani and on account and at the risk of C. Patel and Co., Chahwalla of Gun Bowa Street, Fort.
(100) Bags Egyptian loof sugar each 38 loaves.
Each loaf 1¼ kilos, Ex. S. S. Zira.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery order next day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

The Silk you have been admiring!

AT—

### AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(1) YOUR TASTE
(2) YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years!

The Silk you have been admiring is available
—ONLY—

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND AT KHED TANK, KHED LANE OPPOSITE THE STANDARD MILLS AND NEAR THE INDIAN DYEING AND BLEACHING FACTORY AT NEW PARBHADEVI ROAD, DADAR.
On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable plot of land on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land situated at Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,414 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the said Mahim Agar Street, on the South by the property of Runchordas Hurjivan and Mathurdas Haridas and partly by the property of Sayaji Nagooji, on the East by the property of Framroz Burjorji Badshah, Ebrahim Essabhoy and Dadabhoy Cawasji Jussawalla and on the West by the property of Sayaji Nagooji bearing Collector's Old Nos. 93, 217 and 220, Collector's New Nos. 3637, 3870 and 3878 Old Survey No. 450 and New Survey No. 1/1812 and bearing Municipal Nos. 3065, 3066 (1), 3066 (3) (4) and (5) and Street Nos. 529, 530, 530B, 530C and 530D, together with all commons, fences, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, water courses, members privileges, easements and appurtenances, whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land belonging or in anywise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys at their office at Ash Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.
On MONDAY the 22nd instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishvarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo gully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser S. Hoogi Esq.,
22 Bales each 40 pieces Cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1169.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, DYERS, AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF 1120 LBS. CONCENTRATED CONGO RED OF FIRST QUALITY, 1 CWT. INDOINE BLUE A.B., GERMAN, 170 LBS DIONAL ORANGE R. ENGLISH, 1 CWT. METHELENE BLUE AND 200 LBS. BAYER'S CRYSOPHININE.
On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street.
A consignment ex S. S. "Deli" from America.
1120 lbs. concentrated Congo Red First quality in 280 lbs. Barrels.
By order of the concerned.
1 cwt Irdoine Blue A.B., (German) in iron dum B.A.S.F.
170 lbs. Dianol orange R. English.
1 cwt. Methelene Blue English.
200 lbs. Bayer's Chrysophenine in 10 lbs. tins.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

### J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST APRIL, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st day of April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Gilbert Building, opposite Baboolnath, Chowpatty, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
AUCTION SALE OF 71 BALE FANCY WORSTEDS, 2 BALES WOOL AND COTTON WORSTEDS AND 2 BALES GREY TWEED SUITINGS.
Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at No. 4, Victoria Docks, the following goods ex S. S. "Culna."
124 M. M. I. M. J. 4647 equal 1 bale containing 4 pieces Fancy Worsteds (slightly damaged by sea water).
151 M. M. I. M. J. 4651/52 equal 2 bales, each containing 4 pieces wood and cotton Worsteds (slightly damaged by sea water).
152 M. M. I. M. J. 4655/57 equal 2 bales, each containing 4 pieces Grey Tweed Suitings (slightly damaged by sea water).
A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

### GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, BRASSWARE, CHINAWAR, ETC.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows, Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture including:—Silk tapestry and leather lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass-door cupboards, teak and blackwood richly carved glass and panel door cupboards, big office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, glassdoor, bookcases, dressing chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, curzonchairs, easy and low chairs tiled and plain teapoys, Saharanpur folding teapoys, office-clock Hydrabad carpets etc.
Property of a private gentleman:—
Mahoganized wardrobe in 3 pieces, double glassdoor cupboard, sideboard, new designed single wooden cots, handsewing machine, mirrors with stand, brass flower pots etc.
Property of a European gentleman:—
Dressing chest of drawers very beautifully designed, meatsafe, glassdoor bookcase, cupboards, cabinet cupboards, metalware, Chinaware etc.
By order of an office concerned:—
Office writing table, typewriting table, typewriting machine, glassdoor stationery cupboard, armchairs, bentwood rocking chairs etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1918.

### VIVIPOROUS
THE ELIXIR OF LIFE
The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.
Price one phial of 30 tablets **Re. 1.**

**A. C. M. ENIS & CO.**
303, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE
### GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
*Prof. JAMES'*
### Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

*"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:*

*Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.*

*Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.*

*All advertisments are payable strictly in advance.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office.
*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES.*

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

| | LOCAL | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly.. | „ 16-0 | „ 18-0 |
| Quarterly .. | „ 8-0 | „ 9-0 |
| Monthly .... | „ 3-0 | „ 3-8 |
| Single Copy..... | | TWO Annas |

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly .... | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | | ONE Anna |

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continous supply.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is Sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. 1

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good SHORT-HAND TYPIST with knowledge of business. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3855

WANTED—An experienced CUSTOM'S CLERK, Matriculate preferred. Apply personally—BHIMJI KARA, Chikhul Lane, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market. 3775

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER to Coach up in mathametics for matric. Appl personally to Mrs. N. GHANDHI, 42, Ardesar Dadi Street, Khetwadi. 376

WANTED—CASHIER with three Assistants for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay, on Rs. 150 per month. Men of experience and position will be preferred. Apply to the Bank. 3845

WANTED—A PARSI or a PORTUGUESE good REPORTER for up-country Paper. Apply to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3849

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HINDU CLERK for work in Bandra. Knowledge of Typewriting essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3837

WANTED—A competent and well experienced DYER and BLEACHER for one of the Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3812

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED for Vile Padle Notified Area Committee INSPECTOR on Rs. 25. Must look after sanitation of the town also. Vernacular knowing and energetic. Apply at once in person to CHAIRMAN, Palli Hill, Bandra. 3856

WANTED—By an LL.B. with good educational qualifications post as a Secretary or for similar work for two hours in the morning or evening, the latter preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3843

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD ACCOUNTANT to a large Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers and Exporters Book-keeping including the adjustment of accounts and preparation of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet. Salary according to qualifications. Accommodation in firm's premises will be temporarily available. Apply Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3767

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—WANTED good NEGATIVE RETOUCHER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 3853

WANTED—A CLERK for the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Bombay. Men of experience in Banking need apply to the Bank. 3846

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for a Provision Shop. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person to Dinshaw & Co., Colaba Causeway. 3825

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER for an import firm. Previous experience strictly necessary. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3839

## SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as tutor companion, manager, or clerk by a graduate with business experience. Write to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3850

## WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand or new Marine SEXTANTS, BOAT and YACHT BINNACLES and PRISMATIC BINOCULARS. Apply Box No. 129, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3838

WANTED—Decent BUNGALOW or part at Andheri, Malad or Borivli for a Gujrati-Hindu vegetarian family up to 10th June, 1918. Rent from Rs. 100 to 200. Apply Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3821

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar. (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ehrlich's Salvarsan (606) original. Price Rs. 100 per tube. Apply to R. C. SEN, Chandni Chowk, Delhi. 3636

TO BE SOLD—Two STUDEBAKER sister CARS, with 4 Cylinders, 20 Horsepower, 7 seater and self-starter. Condition excellent. Used for a few months only. Apply to Box No. 113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3779

ONE English Mahogany, full size BILLIARD TABLE by Bennett London and Bandra Union Club's furniture will be sold by Public Auction at Bandra Hill Road on SUNDAY, the 21st April, at 3-30 p.m. by BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers. 3823

FOR SALE—Road Traction ENGINE with three trailers. Worthington pumps of 2, 3, and 8 inches delivery, Centrifugal pumps of 2, 4, & 10 inches delivery, Cameron Pumps of 2½ & 3 inches diameter rams. Apply PHIROZSHAW COMPANY, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon. 3768

IRON ORE DEPOSITS FOR SALE—Twenty-five Iron Ore deposits, well situated in the Embarbacem and Satary districts of Goa (Portuguese territory). Fair offer accepted. Please apply to M. CALCULO at Nova-Goa, Portuguese India. 3851

FOR SALE—COCONUT PROPERTIES in bearing. FERTILE JUNGLE LANDS, situated in the best COCONUT and RUBBER districts in the island (CEYLON). Good title. Opportunity for Capitalists. Apply stating requirements to Box No. 137, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3852

FOR SALE—One STUDEBAKER CAR. 4 Cylinder, 12-15 H. P., in excellent running order, self-starter, fitted with Electric fittings, complete with covers and cushions and all accessories. Price Rs. 7,500 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3854

FOR SALE—at Aina Mahal, Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, a multisided "MIRROR HOUSE," beautifully constructed with a Teakwood Canopy & seats. Very suitable for a Maharaja's palace or Cinematograph Garden. Apply to JOINT HON: SECRETARIES, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. 3847

FOR SALE—In Calcutta a 25/40 H. P BIANCHI CAR. Cabriolette body, seven seater, C. A. V. lighting system, spare wheel with tyre and tube complete, also with the usual tools and accessories. The very latest model in first class running order and condition. Subject to any expert examination. Price Rs. 22,000. Apply Box No. 133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3844

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE

AN energetic, upright YOUNG HINDU knowing accounts, correspondence and typewriting, also intelligent enough to manage business wants to proceed to Japan or America. Apply stating minimum to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3763

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REAY ROAD STATION.

ON and from the 22nd April, 1918, the temporary Reay Road Station at the Albert Road level crossing on the Harbour Branch Railway will be CLOSED and the permanent station at the Victoria Road over-bridge will be OPENED for traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th April, 1918. 262

### NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS of the NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS of London for BOTH THE BOMBAY CENTRES, viz., the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce and the Davar's College of Commerce, will be held as per the following programme in the Hall of the first named College, viz., the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College, at Queen's Road, opposite the Charni Road Railway Station.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 18th April Commercial Law, 2 to 5 p.m (S. T.).

Friday, 19th April—Theory and Practice of Commerce, 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Saturday, 20th April—Banking and Currency 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m (S. T.).

Saturday, 20th April—Commercial Correspondence, 2-30 to 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Monday, 22nd April—Shorthand Speed, 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Tuesday, 23rd April—Commercial Arithmetic, 7-30 to 10 a.m. (S. T.).

Thursday, 25th April—Book-keeping, 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

S. R. DAVAR,
P. D. PAVRI,
Principals.

Bombay, 17th April, 1918. 3843

### LEGAL NOTICE.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRIKAMDAS PREMJI of Bombay Loahah Hindu, widower, deceased, who died at Bombay intestate on or about the 16th January, 1915, a hay Merchant .....Deceased.

NARANDAS TRIKAMDAS, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a hay Merchant, residing at Bapu Khote, Street, without the Fort one of the sons of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of April, 1918.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3857

## AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU NOT SEEN
**MACISTE**
THE MODERN HERCULES?
IN
**"A NEW ADVENTURE OF MACISTE"**
NOW SHOWING AT
**ELDORADO CINEMA**
Lamington Road, North.

If not, hurry up, and don't miss a really good treat.

PLEASE NOTE.—This is a different picture from the one which was shown before at this theatre.

**3 Shows Nightly at 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.**

***Attention!***

An Elaborate Photo-Spectacle of
**HALL CAINE'S**
supreme dramatic triumph
THE
**ETERNAL CITY**
AT
NEW
**ALEXANDRA**
***COMMENCING***
**TO-MORROW SAT. 20th APRIL**

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest, Most Dramatic and Tearful **STORY IN ALL HISTORY.**
The pathetic figure of **JOAN OF ARC**, in a French village square, a sacrific on the altar of Liberty, has thrilled men, women and children for five centuries.
See this "Woman Christ" of All Ages

**THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE**
**JAHN THE WOMAN**
**(6,000 feet)**

A poor girl, who crowned a King,—a peasant lassie, who could neither read nor write, but who believed the voices, and obeyed their message, and whose name, an inspiration to every girl to-day, will live to Eternity.
See this most wonderful Motion Picture ever made. You, who are ambitious,—you, who are sliping in Life's battles—will find help in the human passion of this charming Historical Film.
SEE IT AT THE
**WEST END CINEMA**
***(New Churney Road).***
EACH SCENE KEEPS THE AUDIENCE ON EDGE.
To-day is the last day of the first week, and to-day is a Bank holiday.
**Four shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)**

**THE EMPIRE**
**To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.**
First appearance on the Bombay Screen of
ENGLAND'S CELEBRATED DRAMATIC ACTOR
**H. B. IRVING** AND FULL LONDON COMPANY!
Including the well-known Bandman Actor CHARLES VANE
**"THE LYONS MAIL"**
**—A GRIM TRAGEDY OF THE GUILLOTINE.—**
The story of a terrible Judicial Blunder—and the saddest in the whole history of crime. The tragedy of an innocent man brought to the very steps of the guillotine through the astonishing resemblance to the guilty man.
IN 5 STIRRING ACTS.

**THE MAJESTIC**
TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
***To-night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.***
A DYNAMIC WESTERN DRAMA
**PAY ME**
Passionate—Vengencefull—Swift as Lightning—Tremendous as a Tornado
featuring
THE LOVELY SCREEN STAR DOROTHY PHILLIPS
also your favorite
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE.
**SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 5-15.**
***NEXT WEEK:***
**A MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SPECTACLE**
**"THE SULTANA'S TREASURE"**
featuring
THE EMOTIONAL CHILD ACTRESS ALEXIA.

**IN HONOUR OF RAMNAVMI HOLIDAY**
**To-day Friday, Saturday, and Sunday**
**5 Shows 3; 4-45; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.**
THE GRAND NATIVE PRODUCTION
**KING SHRIYALA**
OR
**The Terrific Ordeal**
AND
**JAIMINI**
OR
**LEARNING vs. PASSION.**
***3 shows nightly 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.***
**ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA**
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, (KHETWADI JUNCTION.)

**IMPERIAL**
LAMINGTON ROAD.
**This week two more instalments of the arresting serial:**
**"THE FATAL RING"**
**Episode 11: "The Short Circuit."** | **Episode 12: "The Desperate Chance."**
Featuring Pearl White, the favourite Serial Actress.
**Part 7 of Pathe's**
**"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"**
**PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.**
**LONESOME LUKE COMEDY: "BIRDS OF A FEATHER."**
**TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m**
**Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p. m.**

## AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT VARIETY WEEK!
**PALACE**
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.
**The Gaiety Revue Co.**
Presents
**HUGE VAUDEVILLES**
A medley of latest Songs, Melodies and Choruses.
Interspersed by
**DAINTY DANCES**
SCENAS Etc.
In addition
Our gripping Exclusive DRAMA
THE
**BLACK NINE**
**Featuring Stuart Holmes**
and
**CHARLIE CHAPLIN.**

**EXCELSIOR**
***To-night at 9-30 p. m.***
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
**BANDMAN OPERA Co.**
In the Leading London Musical Successes.
**To-day**
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS
**"THE BOY"**
Founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's Farce
"THE MAGISTRATE"
The Biggest Success in London to-day.
**SATURDAY 20th**
Bombay's own particular favourite
**"HIGH JINKS"**
**SUNDAY 21st AT 5 P. M.**
HALF PRICE MATINEE
**"THE BOY"**
**Monday 22nd at 9-30, Tuesday 23rd**
2nd Edition of **"THE BING BOYS"**
New Songs, Dances, and Scenes!
**WEDNESDAY 24th**
The World-famous Play
**"THE MERRY WIDOW"**
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
after 7 p. m. at the Theatre
**To-night at 6-30 p.m.**
**WORLD'S BEST FILM COMMEDIANS.**
**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**
in the latest uproarious farce
**"SHANGHAIED"**
**MAX, LUKE & WIFFLES.**
2 HOURS' NON-STOP FUN

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL.
**EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.**
**"THE MARBLE HEART"**
**"PRETTY BABY"**
**"HOW DO YOU FEEL?"**
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1; Annas 8 and 4.
Box Seats:—Rs. 2.

**NEW ALEXANDRA**
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
***TO-NIGHT!***
The Charming Picturization of a Well-known English Play
**THE ACE OF HEARTS**
by
JAMES WILLARD
featuring
The Favourite London Actress
**DOLLY BISHOP.**
The play has achieved enormous success wherever it has been played. The gambling scene has held ten million people spellbound. The play holds the world's record for any play or sketch of its kind. Mr. James Willard (the author) has played the leading role over 5,000 times.
**TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

The disturbance in the North-west Frontier yesterday has given only light rain in Baluchistan and has travelled into western Himalayas. Winds from day are carrying humidity into North-west India and rain has been local in the southern half of Bengal and Assam. Some heavy falls also occurred in South Burma. Chief amounts are:—Moulmein 3 inches, Victoria Point Rangoon, Chittagong 2, Narayanganj 1½, Barisal 1, Burdwan Mymensingh ¾.

Forecast:—Cessation of rain in Baluchistan with extension into Kashmir, submontane districts of the United Provinces and Bihar.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr..... | 29.830 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 82.1 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 76.7 " |
| Dew Point ..... | 74.7 " |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.788 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..... | 7.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 84.6 " |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 76.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | W.ESE,WNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | 111 Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apl. | h. | m. | ft. | in | Apl. | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Thur | 18 | m 4 | 11 | 23 | 10 | 18 | m 10 | 9 | 18 | 11 |
| | | 5 | 26a | 25 | 3 | | | | | |
| Fri. | 19 | m 5 | 35 | 23 | 3 | 19 | m 0 | 30 | 20 | 5 |
| | | 6 | 46a | 24 | 11 | | 11 | 44a | 19 | 10 |
| Sat. | 20 | m 7 | 13 | 23 | 4 | 20 | m 1 | 30 | 19 | 11 |
| | | 8 | 0a | 25 | 0 | | 1 | 10a | 20 | 0 |
| Sun. | 21 | m 8 | 30 | 24 | 1 | 21 | m 2 | 25 | 19 | 2 |
| | | 8 | 48a | 25 | 3 | | 2 | 16a | 19 | 11 |
| Mon. | 22 | m 9 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 22 | m 3 | 2 | 18 | 9 |
| | | 9 | 24a | 25 | 7 | | 3 | 4a | 19 | 6 |
| Tues. | 23 | m 9 | 57 | 25 | 10 | 23 | m 3 | 33 | 17 | 9 |
| | | 9 | 55a | 25 | 11 | | 3 | 40a | 19 | 8 |
| Wed. | 24 | m 10 | 30 | 26 | 7 | 24 | m 4 | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| | | 10 | 23a | 26 | 3 | | 4 | 15a | 1 | 71 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| April 18 (Thursday) | 6h. 20m. | 6h. 57m. |
| " 19 (Friday) | 6h. 19m. | 6h. 57m. |
| " 20 (Saturday) | 6h. 19m. | 6h. 57m. |
| " 21 (Sunday) | 6h. 18m. | 6h. 57m. |
| " 22 (Monday) | 6h. 17m. | 6h. 58m. |
| " 23 (Tuesday) | 6h. 16m. | 6h. 58m. |
| " 24 (Wednesday) | 6h. 16m. | 6h. 58m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | d. | h. | m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | April 1918. | 4 | 7 | 3-1 | p.m. |
| New Moon | " | 1 | 10 | 4-3 | a.m. |
| First Quarter | " | 18 | 9 | 37-7 | a.m. |
| Full Moon | " | 26 | 1 | 35-4 | p.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore while night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is below normal in southwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the west while night temperature is in excess at Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—The sky is clear and night temperature below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan and above it in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Poona night temperature is below normal in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the north have caused light rain in north-east Baluchistan and moved eastwards and cloud has increased over the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

Dust or thunderstorms appear likely in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of April, 1918.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (17th April) .. | 77 | 67 | 9 | 72 .. | 5.89 | —4.95 |
| Jask .. .. | 84 | 56 | 9.5 | 72 .. | 8.00 | +3.95 |
| Muskat .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (17th April) .. | 85 | 68 | 1.5 | 43 .. | 0.77 | —2.91 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rawalpindi .. | 85 | 61 | 4 | 42 .. | 19.07 | +5.45 |
| Lahore .. .. | 91 | 56 | 7.6 | 65 .. | 4.15 | +0.54 |
| Hissar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala .. .. | 97 | 71 | 5.5 | 53 .. | 4.08 | —1.96 |
| Delhi .. .. | 98 | 72 | 0 | 36 .. | 1.20 | —1.79 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 102 | 75 | .1 | 36 .. | 1.22 | —0.49 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 104 | 07 | 3.3 | 24 .. | 0.76 | —1.65 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 104 | 67 | 3.9 | 28 .. | 0.27 | —1.63 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 101 | 87 | 1.1 | 32 .. | 0.66 | —1.46 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 103 | 47 | 1.5 | 32 .. | 0.42 | —1.84 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. | 97 | 76 | 9.4 | 45 .. | 1.12 | —0.09 |
| Karachi .. .. | 82 | 74 | 0.0 | 86 .. | 1.54 | —0.05 |
| Ajmer .. .. | 100 | 76 | 4.4 | 40 .. | 0.25 | —1.15 |
| Jaipore .. .. | 101 | 77 | 1.5 | 36 .. | 0.34 | —1.22 |
| Kotah .. .. | 103 | 48 | 1.4 | 26 .. | 0.10 | —1.19 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | 80 | 86 | 2.9 | 54 .. | 0.12 | —1.12 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | 95 | 67 | 1.7 | 52 .. | 0.15 | —0.38 |
| Dwarka .. .. | 83 | 75 | 0.9 | 85 .. | 0.01 | —0.67 |
| Veraval .. .. | 82 | 73 | 3.8 | 88 .. | 0 | —0.47 |
| Rajkot .. .. | 99 | 68 | 3.8 | 50 .. | 0 | —0.53 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 103 | 72 | 8.7 | 78 .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Surat .. .. | 93 | 77 | 2.7 | 77 .. | 0 | —0.37 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 103 | 07 | 1.5 | 62 .. | 0 | —0.41 |
| Deesa .. .. | 98 | 07 | .8 | 54 .. | 0 | —0.52 |
| Neemuch .. .. | 97 | 77 | 1.1 | 47 .. | 0.06 | —0.76 |
| Indore .. .. | 97 | 73 | 7.7 | 54 .. | 0.21 | —0.78 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 101 | 37 | 7.3 | 27 .. | 1.30 | —1.42 |
| Saugor .. .. | 101 | 67 | 5.4 | 31 .. | 1.14 | —2.29 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 100 | 77 | 4.0 | 34 .. | 0.37 | —1.43 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 100 | 76 | 1.1 | 43 .. | 0.04 | —1.19 |
| Akola .. .. | 101 | 76 | 5.5 | 44 .. | 0.27 | —1.85 |
| Amraoti .. .. | 101 | 37 | 3.5 | 26 .. | 0.16 | —1.98 |
| Nagpur .. .. | 103 | 47 | 7.9 | 36 .. | 0.40 | —2.43 |
| Chanda .. .. | 105 | 77 | 6.2 | 23 .. | 0.37 | —2.86 |
| Raipur .. .. | 104 | 78 | 1.7 | 45 .. | 0.95 | —1.68 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 87 | 76 | 0.0 | 78 .. | 1.46 | +0.87 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 86 | 07 | 3.4 | 52 .. | 0.99 | +0.19 |
| Marmugao .. .. | 87 | 47 | 5.7 | 76 .. | 5.95 | +4.48 |
| Karwar .. .. | 90 | 67 | 3.2 | 86 .. | 1.10 | —1.01 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 101 | 16 | 9.2 | 45 .. | 1.61 | +0.72 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 98 | 06 | 0.9 | 36 .. | 3.13 | +1.49 |
| Poona .. .. | 95 | 49 | 4.3 | 35 .. | 3.91 | +2.40 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 103 | 37 | 1.2 | 30 .. | 0.67 | —1.23 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 101 | 37 | 4.9 | 28 .. | 1.16 | —0.76 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 98 | 96 | 4.3 | 33 .. | 5.70 | +2.43 |
| Aurangabad .. | 98 | 87 | 4.1 | 29 .. | 0.41 | —1.14 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 101 | 57 | 6.2 | 76 .. | 3.56 | +0.70 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | 91 | 77 | 6.3 | 65 .. | 2.41 | —1.73 |
| Calicut .. .. | 90 | 07 | 9.1 | 82 .. | 7.28 | —1.37 |
| Cochin .. .. | 92 | 18 | 1.5 | 68 .. | 17.57 | +3.58 |
| Colombo .. .. | 90 | 37 | 6.8 | 90 .. | 22.11 | —11.18 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 90 | 38 | 0.2 | 72 .. | 13.74 | +6.53 |
| Bellary .. .. | 105 | 18 | 0.5 | 60 .. | 2.72 | —0.47 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 105 | 68 | 5.6 | 60 .. | 5.78 | +0.75 |
| Madras .. .. | 91 | 67 | 6.9 | 75 .. | 22.34 | +1.58 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 94 | 57 | 0.8 | 70 .. | 3.89 | —0.99 |
| Coimbatore .. | 97 | 87 | 3.0 | 70 .. | 7.86 | +1.19 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 100 | 47 | 7.8 | 66 .. | 8.32 | —1.44 |
| Negapatam .. .. | 91 | 38 | 1.6 | 76 .. | 38.04 | +8.1 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th April, 1918, was 30.031 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 18th.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash Certificates .. .. .. | 2,030-8-0 |
| Total up-to-date .. .. | 27,29,668-4-0 |

## PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The graduates of the Private Medical Institutions of India have organised the All-India Association of the Graduates of the Private Medical Institutions with its head office at Meerut, with the following objects:—

(i) To create and promote co-operation among all the graduates of the Private Medical Institutions of India.

(ii) To elevate their status as medical men.

(iii) To raise them materially and socially in public estimation.

(iv) To approach the Government for redressing their various grievances.

As there are many graduates of our Private Medical Institutions whose addresses we do not know, I hope you will kindly publish this letter in your widely circulated paper so that our brethren in different provinces of India may know about the association and enlist themselves as members.

All communications to be made to Dr. Kashi Nath, Plowden Street, Meerut, who is the Secretary of the Association.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

S. C. ROY,

Hon. General Secretary.

Meerut, April 6.

It has been decided to hold the first session of the Backward Classes Conference at Bijapur, on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. Mr. G. D. Naik, Advocate, Poona, has consented to preside.

## CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.

KILLED.

Captain J. Balfour, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut J B Bennett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R H Blair, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G H Foster, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S S Gemmell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E A Gordon Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Grierson, Liverpool.
Capt R G Mcelney, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R M Lees, Flying Corps.
Lieut J T Maclellan, Machinegun Corps.
Hon Lieut G Maskell, Scottish Rifles.
Major J H Oliver-Thompson, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Paton, Engineers.
Major R G Pridmore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C F Rowland, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F S Vaughan, West Kents.
Second-Lieut K C Webb-Ware, Garrison Artillery.
Capt P N Whitehead, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N C Barrs, West Kents.
Second-Lieut D Stringer, East Yorks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W H Seale, Oxfords and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H C Boycott, Coldsteram.
Major O Wakeford, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt H W Hamilton, Argylls.

DIED.

Second-Lieut L Crane, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt A H Wodehouse, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C H Wood, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut S R Wood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Wright, West Yorks.
Lieut W A Yerbury, Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Capt A J Evans, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Francis, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut V Joyce, Darsets.

NURSING SERVICE.

KILLED.

Sister E Andrews, Territorial Nursing.

WOUNDED.

Sister K Maxey, Territorial Nursing.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in Holland for internment:—

Capt C Ainsley, Suffolks.
Capt R T K Auld, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Bateman, Yorks Light Infantry.
Capt G E Blackett, Durhams.
Lieut Sir K H E Cayley, Bart, Suffolks.
Capt J S Cottrell, Monmouths.
Capt A Coulson, Field Artillery.
Capt D K Crosbie, Flying Corps.
Lieut E B Davis, West Yorks.
Lieut-Colonel S H Enderby, Northumberlands.
Lieut C A Gladstone, General List.
Capt C W Grover, Lancasters.
Capt B Y Hayes-Newington, Cheshires.
Capt G R Howe, East Kents.
Capt M C Llewellyn, Monmouths.
Lieut R E Lones, Monmouths.
Capt T G Lowe, Monmouths.
Capt D G C Murphy, Monmouths.
Lieut A W Nesbit, Durhams.
Capt G F Rickett, Londons.
Major J R Ritson, Durhams.
Capt L H Smith, East Kents.
Lieut T Steeley, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut A O'D Taylor, Lancasters.
Capt F W Voelcker, Shropshires.
Lieut-Colonel W B Wallace, Suffolks.
Hon Lieut F Barnes Oxford and Bucks.
Capt P E Bass, Cambridge.
Capt D D Boure, Shropshire Ligght Infantry.
Capt A J Brand, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R E Bryson, Flying Corps.
Capt P M Campbell, Yeomanry.
Lieut F E Chandler, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Chapman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L C Cox, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut H Daw, Medicals.
Capt M C Dempsey, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A Denham, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Dinning, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F J Dod, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Doig, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J Driscoll, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S B H Dyer, Labour Corps.
Col H B Fawcus, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H E Frater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H G Goldsmith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T M Gower, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut V H Green, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J I Hall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut P H Hall, Inniskillings.
Capt J A Hancock, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut E Harris, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt R F J Hayward, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S Heap, Garrison Artillery.
Capt B G Holland, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Hollingworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W R Holmes, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut B Howie, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R H Hunt, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F J Husk, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut M D G Hyder, Engineers.
Lieut E A James, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut Hon. J C C Jervis, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H W D Jewiss, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Johnston, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A P Kelly, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J G King, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E E Kirby, Berkshires.
Capt W J Night, Medicals.
Capt J Laycook, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W Leach, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A S Leather Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Lees, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A D Leslie, Lancasters.
Lieut H W Ling, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt R P Lord, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G W Lynn, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Mcinotosh, Highland Light Infantry.
Major W N Mackenzie, Field Artillery.
Capt W F Mclean, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A O Matt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Minns, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R D Norman, London.
Major C Nugent, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H H Odd, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt E T Owles, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J J B Palmer, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut C J Parker, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Paterson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Pattison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W W Randle, South Staffs
Lieut D Rayter, Cambridge.
Second-Lieut C C Reeves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J L Reeves, Flying Corps.
Capt L L Reeves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J J Riddle, Wiltshires.
Lieut H C Rooke, Scots Boarderers.
Lieut A C Roper, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt T J Ryan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W Shepherd, Field Artillery.
Lieut G L Stephenson, London.
Lieut H V Strong, Devons.
Second-Lieut R A B Tapley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Templeman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J I Thams, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut T Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H Thomson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R B E Turnbull, Flying Corps.
Lieut W H Valentine, Flying Corps.
Lieut R B F Wallace, Argylls.
Capt W J Weeks, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut B Wilkinson, Engineers.
Lieut A H Williams, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut T G Wilson, Garrison Artillery.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut R Oliver, Border.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C B Banfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A T Isbell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F K Kneller, Flying Corps.

The following prisoners in Germany have arrived in England after internment in Switzerland.

Lieut-Commander R F Crossman, Naval Division Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut J Hammond, Naval Division Marine Light Infantry.
Capt A H Batten-Pooll, Munsters.
Lieut F A Brettell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W R C Carmichael, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt A F Chapman, Gloucesters.
Capt R L H Conlan, Dublins.
Capt R Corbett, Yeomanry.
Capt H F Denham-Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E B Dickson, Devons.
Lieut D D Druary, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Duggleby, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Mc A C Gracie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut R F Gore-Brown, Field Artillery.
Capt C R Hall, Munsters.
Capt E A Harboard, Cheshires.
Major G S Higginson, Dublins.
Lieut H C Hinwood, Field Artillery.
Capt E A Jackson, Cheshires.
Capt S E Jones, East Yorks.
Major A C H Mcgregor, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut F G Mcintosh, Flying Corps.
Lieut-Col H Mcmicking, Royal Scots.
Capt R K G Marseille, North Lancs.
Major R F Meiklejohn, Warwicks.
Capt H T D Merdith, Liverpools.
Capt R T Miller, Manchesters.
Lieut A J O'Byrne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F G Pinder, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J D M Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut H B Russell, Flying Corps.
Capt W F Routley, Manchesters.
Capt O B Sanderson, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut G H Slaughter, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt H F Spence, Middlesex.
Lieut-Colonel C M Stephenson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A B Swain, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Toogwood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Townley, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut D F Upton, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Warburton, Sherwoods.
Major G Warden, East Kents.
Capt E G Williams, Worcesters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS. PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut E D S Casswell, Rifle Brigade, should read Captain.

MISSING.

Capt A J Evans, Flying Corps should be deleted.

LONDON, April 4.

KILLED.

Capt H Aldersey, Yeomanry.
Lieut T K J Baldwin, Lancasters.
Capt B G Beveridge, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E P Boys, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S C Brightman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E E Burnside, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G G Gilbert, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G Greenwood, Field Artillery.
Capt K E Hawkins, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut S H Jackson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut E I Jones, London.
Second-Lieut F G Lough, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V B Saunders, Machine Guns.
Lieut W J Shorter, Essex.
Second-Lieut W H Williams, Liverpools.
Capt G F Wolff, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L F Woodland, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W G Blumfield, Garrison Art.
Capt F D Livingstone, Service Corps.
Capt F D Livingstone, Service.
Major A C McIntyre, Argylls.
Capt C Powell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J R W Thompson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R E Duerden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Spencer, Warwicks.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieut W Beckton, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt T L Wright, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A E Akerman, Liverpools.
Lieut E C Batchelor, Field Artillery.
Major C Y Bellamy, Engineers.
Lieut-Col R Bellamy, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C J Lentley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Beveridge, Irish Rifle.
Second-Lieut C E Bradley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R F Beveridge Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut P L Close, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Cockett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R L Connar, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Cornford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Coventry, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H R Creese, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S W O Dixon, Hampshires.
Major D F Grant, Field Artillery.
Major R B Harkness, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G C Harraway, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Hartle, Sherwoods.
Capt W Hay, Veterinary Corps.
Major W M P Johnston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Keeping, Field Artillery.
Capt J Mackay, Camerons.
Lieut W H Mackay, Londons.
Second-Lieut S McKechnie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H T Maclachlan, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col C W W McLean, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col J MacMillan, Medicals.
Lieut C B Matthews, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E J Miller-Williams, Field Artillery.
Captain J Mci Morgan, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T C S Morris, Londons.
Second-Lieut A L Philpot, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Roberts, Londons.
Second-Lieut T D Robinson, Field Artillery.
Colonel A D Sharp, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S F Simpkin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Stanton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Thompson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W L Thompson, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut G A Trorey, Field Artillery.
Lieut H P L Tubbs, London.
Second-Lieut J A Turner, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J W Ward, Field Artillery.
Lieut E G Wardrop, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut H C Williamson, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Wootton, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY MISING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut D Mckendrick, Machine Guns.

MISSING.

Captain W Arnott, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Bentley, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut H K Cassels, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A J A Hutchins, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W M Irvine, Northumberland.
Captain J M Macilwaine, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut J N Herepath, Devons.

NAVAL DIVISION.

Sub-Lieut J C Bartholomew, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J R Bluett, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J W Fry, Hillkirk, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut W B Hillkirk, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut H W Kirkby, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut L M Pearson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut G W Powell, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J R Veitch, Volunteer Reserve.

## NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

KILLED.

Lieut Daniel Richardson, Reserve Engineer.
Lieut J Michael Hindmarch, Reserve, Engineer.
Sub-Lieut Frank C Roberts, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Harold E Love, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Flight Sub-Lieut Norman Mallard, R. N.

DIED.

Lieut John H Betts.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight Sub-Lieut Leonard E Oakeshott

## UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

### ENGINEERING RESULTS.

The results of the following five examinations were announced yesterday at the University Hall, Bombay, viz., (1) First Examination in Engineering (Civil), (2) Second Examination in Engineering (Civil), (3) Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil), (4) Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical), and (5) Examination for the degree of B. E. (Mechanical).

In the first examination 52 passed out of a total number of 75 candidates. In the second, 32 passed out of 63. In the third, 35 passed out of 43, and in the fourth, 8 out of 9. The names of successful candidates are given below:—

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

*First Class (in order of merit)*:—M L Champhekar, K T Divecha, M V Joglekar, N T Patel, A S Rangaswami, D V Joglekar, C L Iyengar, H Ramaswamy, S V Garde, G N Mirchandani, L T Wadhwani, J P Daruvala, G J Desai and B Agarawal.

*Second Class*:—L H Advani, A A Azad, B N Banerji, E J Baria, E M Bilimoria, R B Chitnis, G P Dandekar, P N Dubash, H J Engineer, S A Gadkari, K D Gaglani, L B Ghate, P E Golvala, R N Hilluwala, M G Islurkar, N G Joglekar, S B Joshi, V G Joshi, S T Kelkar, M H Khare, K M Kharegat, R G Kotibhaskar, S Krishnarao, B M Lakdawala, L V Lalvani, V N Limaye, P R Mysore, A P Nadkarni, P S Naraindasani, P N Nariman, L B Pandya, K P Paranjpe, A N Patel, K L Patel, T G Patel, U A Shaikh, A A Syed, and D C Vaidya.

M L Champhekar wins the Col. Patrick French Scholarship.

K T Divecha wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.

SECOND EXAMIANTION IN ENGLISH (CIVIL).

*First Class (in order of merit)*:—D G Vaidya, N V Srinivasamurti, V K Mahajan, M P Redkar.

*Second Class*:—E M Bhaka, D R Bhalerao, N K Bhonsale, M R Bilimoria, S N Chuckerbutty, M N Desai, M A Desai, M R Deshpande, B J Doctor, H G Doshi, H G Doshi, A D Gilder, N V Goghari, K V Iyengar, B R Kagal, J J Kandavala, R H Mirchandani, E A Nadirshah, B Narasimhiengar, B J Panthaki, S D Patel, N G Pawar, D V Punekar, V H Sadarangani, V M S Sharif, K Srinivasamurti, K K Thomas and N U Vasvani.

B. E. (CIVIL).

*First Class (in order of merit)*:—M P Mathrani and R S Master.

*Second Class*:—J Bhaduri, M G Bhatt, S M Desai, L V Deuskar, K B Devasthale, H S Dildar, N A Doongaji, A Gupta, S D Hukmani, Y V Karekar, K M Mehta, R P Mehta, N M Mirchandani, B J Patel, G A Pitre, B L Pomat, G K Pradhan, B N Rachmalla, S S Rajadhyaksha, S C Royghatakchoudhury, K G Sane, S G Sathaye, V R Setlur, J L Shah, M P Shah, K J Shivdasani, S B Shrikhande, J B Sinha, S P Sinor, E A Tarapurvala, S J Tarapurvala, J N Vakil and B B Vatve.

M P Mathrani wins the James Berkley Gold Medal and the J. D. Naegamvala Prize.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING (MECH.).

*First Class (in order of merit)*:—R Chennigiri and R Reddy.

*Second Class*:—V S Belvadi, N Gopalamurti, N G Modak, R C Paranjoti, M S Paranjpe and P Srinivasamurthy.

B. E. (MECHANICAL).

*First Class*:—S H Kuduvalli.

*Second Class*:—L N Mysore.

Hutcharao wins the M. F. Panday Scholarship.

### EXAMINERS FOR B. A. EXAMINATION

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Examiners for the B.A., Examination of 1918:—

ENGLISH:—The Rev W G Robertson, the Rev R M Gray, Prof James Scott, Prof F A Parker.

MATHEMATICS:—The Hon Mr R P Paranjpye, Prof K J Sanjana, Prof J C Swaminarayan.

HISTORY & ECONOMICS: Prof Percy Anstey, Prof H C Limaye, the Rev R Strachan, Prof M S Commissariat.

PHILOSOPHY:—The Rev J McKenzie, Prof A G Widgery.

PHYSICS:—The Rev A Steichan, Prof S B Butani, Prof H R Hamley.

CHEMISTRY:—Prof A R Normand, Prof A J Turner, Prof V B Divatia.

BOTANI:—The Rev B Blatter, Prof H M Chibber.

ZOOLOGY:—Prof A M Masani, Dr B P Karani.

SANSKRIT:—Prof A B Dhruva, Prof P V Kane.

PERSIAN:—Prof M Abbas, Prof M Ahmed.

FRENCH:—Prof Louis Peltier, Prof P L Charlier.

PALI: Prof D Kosambi the Rev R Zimmermann.

LATIN:—Prof N S Takakhav, Prof M W Dawson.

HEBREW:—Prof H S Rubens, Prof J S Solomon.

GERMAN:—The Rev R Zimmermann.

AVESTA & PAHLAVI:—Shams-ul-Ulama Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Prof Maneck B Pithawalla.

On Monday night a fire took place in the Mymensingh Registration Office and all public documents and office papers in the record room were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

R. N.

Flight Sub-Lieut Harold A Connop, R. N.

MISSING, FEARED DROWNED.

Fleet Paymaster Bertram H Wodeman, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut Edward C Stocker, R. N.
Flight Sub-Lieut John G Caroll, R. N.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Lieut Earnest L Mussenden, Reserve.
Ag. Lieut Sydney C W Suter, Reserve.
Surgeon Probationer Francis Hessey Anderson, Volunteer Reserve.

## NAVAL DIVISIONS.

LONDON, April 3.

WOUNDED.

Acting Major C H Goods, Marine Lights.
Sub-Lieut C C Forrest, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut G G Gay, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut G H N Inman, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut C E Loveday, Vol Reserve.
Commander H B Pollock, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lieut J L Smith, Vol Reserve.
Sub-Lie

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

First Bombay Co-operative Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, 11 a.m. (S. T.).
Ram Navmi (Hindu holiday): Banks closed.
G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute, Grand Al Fresco Fancy Dress Dance at 9-30 p.m.
Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same steamer.

SATURDAY, 20th April.

First Bombay Co-operative Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Girgaum, 3 p.m. (S. T.).
Indian Christian Association Annual Meeting, Bowen Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 21.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. in "The Boy" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Camouflage."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45

## DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during March was 611 of whom 36 were males, 221 females, and 354 children.

## PARSI WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Parsee Lakhork Mandal (Parsi Writers' Association) will be held at Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee School, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.).

## TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred foreign telegrams for the United Kingdom and beyond are being posted from Gibraltar. Full rate telegrams are at present subject to six days' delay.

## ARYA STRI-SAMAJ.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Child Rearing," to-morrow at 3-30 p.m., (B.T.), at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi. The meeting is open to ladies only.

## ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Seven public lectures upon "Mahabharat," were delivered under the auspices of the above League, at Hira Bag. The speakers included renowned Marathi writers and the series was a success.

## HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The volunteers are reminded to take part and attend Positively the Grand Procession for collection of "The National Education Fund" to-day at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp at Chowpatty opposite Sandhurst Bridge.

## SARASVAT SAMAJ.

Mr. Wamanrao R. Kerkar, will deliver a lecture in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall in honour of Yogiraj Sohirobanath Anniversary, when members of the Samaj and Saraswat community in general, are invited to be present there.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will have no "Parade" on Sunday next the 21st instant, and the "First Aid Class" conducted by Dr. Samuel Joseph at the Israelite Brotherhood, will also be closed on that day in memory of the death of Captain H. G. Clark.

## INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Indian Christian Association will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m., in the Bowen Hall (Students' Y. M. C. A.) Girgaon, when the Metropolitan (The Lord Bishop of Calcutta) will preside. The programme includes Farewell to Canon Heywood the Bishop Designate of Mombasa."

## "CO-OPERATIVE STORES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES."

There will be a lecture to-day at 3 p.m. in the Hall of the "Good Life League" when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarni will explain, "How by mutual co-operation, the Postal Employees and the Government can save ten per cent. by starting a co-operative stores society, for the benefit of clerks, postmen and packers as well." The lecture is specially meant for the employees of the Postal Department.


**Dr. P. S. GANLA, M. D.**

(America.)

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## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

14 attacks and 13 deaths from plague have been reported on Wednesday, the details being as follow:—Middle and Lower Colaba, and Bhuleshwar 1 attack each; Mandvi 1 attack and two deaths; Chukla, 2 attacks; Dhobi Talao, 2 attacks and 1 death; Fanaswadi, Khara Talao, Khumbharwada, Kamatipura and Worli, each, 1 attack and 1 death; Byculla 2 attacks and 2 deaths; while deaths occurred at Maratha Hospital were 3, 19 attacks and 7 deaths were due to small-pox, while Cholera was absent. The total mortality was 133 as compared to 103 and 121 of the corresponding days of the last year and 1916.

## LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations towards the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage are acknowledged:—

The Director of Public Instruction as grant to the Anglo-Vernacular School, Rs. 937-0-0; the Schools' Committee as grant to the vernacular school, Rs. 525-0-0; Sheth Vassanji Kalhanji Uka, in honour of his daughter's marriage, Rs. 251-0-0; Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., every year, Rs. 150-0-0; Sheth Velji Liladhar in memory of his uncle, Rs. 101-0-0; Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 2-8-0 per day, Rs. 77-8-0; Sheth Goculdas Vachharaj for a feast in memory of his wife Premlaxmi, Rs. 65-14-0; Sheth Gopalji Gangji in memory of his mother, Rs. 51-0-0; Sheth Kalhanji Damodar on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, Rs. 51-0-0; In memory of Sheth Kanji Kalhanji for grain, Rs. 40-3-0; and Miscellaneous donations Rs. 116-1-6.

## VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The following contributions towards the above School are acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,67,101-11-5; Mr. Laxmichand Gulabchand Damania Rs. 100; Messrs. Ralli Bros Rs. 100; Messrs. Wadhumal Lekioy and Wadhumal Fatechand Rs. 50; Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Rs. 30; Mr. Maneckchand Panachand Zaveri, in sacred memory of the late Mr. Navalchand Hirachand, Rs. 25; Mr. Javerchand Dahyabhai, through Bai Jaikore, daughter of Mr. Rovchand Dahyabhai Rs. 25; Rao Saheb Parshotamdas Odhavji, J. P. Rs. 25; Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. Rs. 25; Mr. Kanji Malji Zaveri, in sacred memory of his wife Bai Hiruba Rs. 15; Messrs. The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd., Rs. 15; Shah Maneckchand Labhchand Choksi Rs. 11; Miss Goolbai Fakirji Doctor Rs. 11; Mr. Narayan Dajiba Wadegaonkar Rs. 10; Mr. Maganlal N. Choksi Rs. 10; A "Humble Being" Rs. 10; Mr. Madhavdas Luxmidas Kothari Rs. 10; Mr. Gulabdas Dharamdas Rs. 10; Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., Rs. 10; J. L. A. Rs. 10; R. H. B. Rs. 10; Messrs. Turner, Hoare, and Co., Rs. 10; Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Rs. 10; Anon Rs. 10; Messrs. The West End Watch Co., Rs. 10; L. C. Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Rs. 10; P. N. M. Rs. 10; A Hindu gentleman, in sacred memory of his daughter-in-law, Rs. 6; sums of and under rupees five. Rs. 58-8. Total Rs. 3,67,748-3-5.

## THE LATE KAZI OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jumma Mosque was held on last Sunday under the presidency of Mr. Mahamed Ali Tungekar, when on the motion of Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor and seconded by Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitaykar, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jumma Mosque has heard with great sorrow and regret of the death of Kazi Mahomed Salih Saheb Londay; that it puts on record its profound sense of loss caused by the said death of Kazi Mahmad Salih Saheb Londay who acted for several years as a member of this Board as well as its President for two years; that during the incumbency of his office as a member of this Board the deceased acted and worked most conscientiously and assiduously for the welfare and progress of this Institution; and that in honour of the deceased this meeting do stand adjourned to next Sunday after transacting urgent business of the Agenda; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Kazi Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay the eldest son of the deceased under the signature of the President."

## KOHLAPUR COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th instant you have thought right to make most curt and misleading comments on the step recently taken by the Kolhapur Durbar to abolish the local college from June next. It is much to be regretted you have not properly appreciated the Durbar's spirit in taking the step, nor does it appear that you have taken the least trouble to ascertain facts in the matter. As your criticism is likely to seriously prejudice the public against the Durbar, will you very kindly find space for the following in your columns, if possible in your next issue,

1. Let me first hasten to correct your statement about the annual cost of maintaining the college. It is Rs. 25,000 and not Rs. 10,000 as you seem to be informed. The average number of students in the institution is about 100 so that the average cost per student comes to Rs. 250. It is common knowledge tha two collegiate institutions have lately sprung up, one in Poona and the other in Dharwar. From his Highness' utterances on public platform as well as the Durbar's notifications it is well-known that the Durbar are very keen to introduce free and compulsory primary education among the subjects. This measure, it will be admitted on all sides, involves an enormous expenditure; and the question before the Durbar is to find out funds by reasonable means. In the civilised nations of the West it has been an established principle that education of the masses has a primary claim on the State coffers. There the tendency now-a-days is to spend every available farthing on the education of the masses, and only to aid higher education. his Highness, it seems, has been fully conscious of the truth of this principle and has shown the courage to put it into effect. As colleges are being multiplied in the neighbouring districts of Kolhapur, the local institution is not a paramount necessity. The cost per student in the College, viz, Rs. 250 can afford to impart primary education to forty of his Highness' pensant subjects. Is it really illogical and inhuman to utilise the funds spent upon one student for the benefit of 40 illiterates?

2. Your reference to the relations of the Patwardhans with the Kolhapur Durbar in the regime of the Peshwas is really most illtimed. Whatever the relations were in bygone times, his Highness the Maharaja at present entertains most cordial friendship with the S. M. C. Chiefs. In case any of them starts a college, he will not grudge it though in principle he would prefer to have the funds utilised for primary education in their States and would be much gratified to see his own example followed.—Yours, etc.

A KOLHAPURIAN.

[If our correspondent will refer again to our comments he will find the arguments used by him were anticipated by us. We see no reason to change our views.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle."]

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### SESSION JUDGE'S REFLECTIONS ON HIGH COURT JUDGES.

### STRICTURES BY THE LATTER.

THE KING-EMPEROR *vs.* MADHAV LAXMAN AND ANOTHER.

(*Before Justices Shah and Marten*)

This was a case submitted to the High Court by Mr. E. G. Turner, District Magistrate of Dharwar, with a request that their Lordships might reverse the order of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The facts of this case are given in the judgment of Justice Shah.

The accused were the Kulkarni and Patel of the village of Bhamdivad and were committed to the Court of Sessions on a charge of cheating three persons at the time of collecting the land revenue by inducing them to deliver certain sum's over and above what was legally due from them.

MR. FERRER'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Sessions Judge observed "there are about this case technical points of the kind by which many a perfectly guilty man has often succeeded in procuring a miscarriage of justice, and it is certain that if these accused had retained the services of an advisor learned in law, these points would have been largely laid hold of at the outset. As things are, these points have been passed over in silence; and it has been a point of doubt with me whether it is a part of my business to raise on behalf of the accused questions which they have not raised upon their own account. It is, I believe, the traditional practice of the British Courts of justice, that where a prisoner is undefended, the judge himself undertakes the conduct of the defence. Following what I believe to be the traditional course, I feel it my duty to advert to certain particulars which the accused have allowed to pass in silence. In a criminal trial forms prescribed by statute must be strictly observed, and the court is bound to draw no inference of waiver, especially in a case where there has been an omission to perform a duty imposed by the legislature in the interest of the accused.

REFLECTION ON HIGH COURT.

The omission which I have in my mind is connected with the sanction. I must with shame admit that if I had before me nothing more than the bare text of section 197 C. P. Code. I might have studied this sanction for a long time before I discovered in it any such error, defect or irregularity as would disable me from proceeding with the trial of this case. But the erudition and acumen of their Lordships of the various High Courts have often discovered a maze which a common man may walk through without being aware of any entanglement; and in the case of this section 197 it has several times been pointed out that under it unlike section 195 a general sanction is insufficient. The offence must be specified and the specification must be made by the sanctioning authority which cannot delegate its functions. In this connection I cannot do better than to quote the very words of the sanction which were held by the High Court of Madras to be no legal sanction under section 197. The words of that sanction are—"Bribery or such of the charges set forth in the Deputy Collector's report as he thinks likely to stand investigation." This Madras case has been distinguished in the Punjab from a case in which prosecution was sanctioned for "an offence briefly described in the schedules hereto annexed." But this distinction does not avail in the case of the sanction now before me. There are no schedules. This appears to be not only a delegation of the powers of selecting a particular offence, but also a delegation even laxer than that which was condemned in Madras. There the officer who was to make choice of an offence or offences was nominated. Here it is evident that the sanctioning authority has not only delegated the task of selecting the particular facts and the particular charges, but it has also delegated that task to some person or persons not particularised. I cannot but think that under the ruling of the High Court of Madras, I am bound to hold that the sanction in this case is not legally valid.

SECOND OBJECTION.

I am next met with a second obstacle of an equally technical nature. Two persons have been jointly charged with committing three several offences of the same kind. It has been held that in case of misjoinder the fact that the accused do not object will not validate the trial. A conviction had after such a trial has been set aside even though no objection was taken at the trial. These being the circumstances, and this the state of the case law, the probability that a conviction in this Court would be followed by a successful appeal to the High Court is a probability so considerable that it is incumbent upon me to proceed with circumspection. It seems to be the most prudent course to apply section 532 Cr. P. Code to quash the commitment and to direct a fresh inquiry. In order to obviate untoward eventualities, I shall venture to suggest that one strong case should be selected and that specific sanction for a prosecution upon that particular case should be granted by the proper authority. The law upon these points is not free from doubt and difficulty, but it is highly expedient that it should be ascertain and followed with exactitude. The acquittal of the guilty is the miscarriage of justice not less complete and much more common than the condemnation of the innocent."

JUSTICE SHAH'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The facts relating to this case are briefly these. The accused who are the Kulkarni and the Patel of the village of Bhamdivad were committed to the Court of Session on the 15th August, 1917, on a charge of cheating three persons. They were tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar with the aid of an Assesor. The evidence and the opinions of the Assessor were recorded. The case was then adjourned for judgment.

On the 10th September, 1917, the learned Additional Sessions Judge made an order under section 532 of the Cr. P. Code, questioning the commitment and directing enquiry. This order was originally brought to the notice of this Court by the District Magistrate but the Court refused to entertain the reference made by him against the order of the Additional Sessions Judge. The order made by the Additional Session Judge having been brought to the notice of the Court a Rule was issued with a view to determine the legality of this order. We have now heard the learned Government Pleader who contended that the order is illegal. As there was no appearance on behalf of the accused, we requested. Mr. Paleker to present the arguments in favour of the order and we are obliged to Mr. Paleker for having done so.

The order of the lower court is based on two grounds. First that the sanction under section 197 of the Code is involed, and secondly that the joint trial of the two and for three distinct offences of the same kind is illegal.

In the first place, the order is wrong, because section 532 has no application to a case of this kind. That section applies to a case where any magistrate or other authority purporting to exercise the powers duly conferred, which are not so confired has committed an accused person for trial to a court of session. In the present case, there is no question that the magistrate who committed the accused for trial to the Court of Session had the power to do so, and consequently in my opinion, even assuming for the sake of argument, that the grounds upon which the order is based are valid, the lower court would have no power to question the commitment and direct a fresh enquiry under section 532. The proper procedure for the lower court would have been to make a reference to this Court with a recommendation that the convictment should be quashed, as under section 215 of the Code a commitment can be quashed by the High Court only and only on a point of Law.

VALIDITY OF SANCTION.

In the view however I take of the grounds upon which this order is based, it is unnecessary to deal with the order in question on the footing that section 532 Cr. P. Code has no application. The first ground relates to the form of the sanction. The sanction in this case is given by the Collector of Dharwar for the prosecution of Madhavrao Laxman Kulkarni and Ningaugawda Dyamangowda Patel for cheating or for such other offence with which it may be necessary to prosecute them in connection with obtaining money from ryots. It seems to me that the sanction is not invalid on account of vagueness in the designation of the offences in respect of which the prosecution is sanctioned. The sanction in the present case is in form very much like the sanction that was given in the case of Imperatrix vs. Lakshiman Sakharam I. L. R. 2 Bom. 481, where the sanction directed that the accused be "placed on his trial under section 466 I. P. C. or any other section which may seem applicable after further investigation." This sanction was held by the learned judges in that case to be applicant under section 466 of (b) Code of 1872, corresponding to section 197 of the present code, and it seems to me that the present sanction is equally valid and proper. Even apart from this authority, I should have taken the same view as to the validity of the sanction.

The case of Queen Empress vs. Samavier I. L. R 16 Mad. 468, which has been relied upon by the learned Additional Sessions Judge in support of his view, does not seem to me to have any application. There the Board of Revenue sanctioned the prosecution of a Deputy Tahsildar by the Collector of the District "for bribery or such of the charges set forth in the Deputy Collector's report as he thinks likely to stand investigation by a Criminal Court." The judgment in the case shows that this sanction was held to be invalid, because the resolution of the Board of Revenue was read as not sanctioning the prosecution of the accused in that case for any offence designated by itself, but as merely delegating to the Collector the power of selecting out of several such charges as he thought likely to stand investigation.

In the present case in my opinion there is no such delegation. The sanctioning authority has applied its mind to the facts of the case and sanctioned the prosecution of the accused persons and has also, in my opinion, sufficiently designated the offence or offences which may be established in connection with obtaining money from ryots. Thus the case of Queen Empress vs. Samavier which must be taken with reference to the facts in that case does not show that the sanction in the present case is invalid in any way. It is significant to note that no objection was taken to the validity of the sanction by the accused at the trial.

In this view of the case, it is not necessary to consider the further point which has been urged by the learned Government pleader that no sanction under section 197 is necessary for prosecuting the accused persons on a charge of cheating several cases have been referred to in the course of the argument, but in view of the decision in Imperatrix vs. Lakshiman Sakharam, I. L. R. 2 Bom. 481, it may not be easy to accept the argument. It is not necessary to express any opinion on this point.

QUESTION OF JOINT TRIAL.

The second ground relates to the joint trial of the two accused persons on the charge of cheating the three persons specified in the charge. The learned Additional Sessions Judge has come to the conclusion that the cheating of these three persons cannot be said to form part of the same transaction within the meaning of section 239, that section 234 of the Code does not apply to the trial of more persons than one, that consequently there has been misjoinder of charges and that the joint trial is illegal. It is not necessary to refer to the various cases to which the learned judge has referred in order to decide this point. The whole question is, whether on the facts alleged by the prosecution these acts, viz., cheating the three persons, mentioned in the charge were committed in the same transaction or not. The case for the prosecution is that the two accused, the Kulkarni and the Patel, conspired together and cheated certain persons on the 17th of March 1916, by asking them to pay certain small sums in excess of what was properly payable by them as assessment. The case for the prosecution in effect is that the purpose of the two accused was one and the same, namely, to induce the different persons who went to pay the land revenue on that day to pay more than what was legally payable by them to the Government, that they acted in concert and that the purpose was not merely the general purpose of cheating the villagers, but that the scheme adopted by them was a common scheme.

Having regards to the meaning put on the word "transaction" in the various decisions of this Court, it is clear to my mind that according to the prosecution case these offences were committed in the same transaction. There was clear proximity of time and space, there was clear continuity of action and there was sufficiently specific community of purpose.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that the charge as framed is in no way illegal, and that there is nothing in the charge which can be properly held to vitiate the trial.

The case of the Sub-Registrar (Girwardhari Lal vs. the King-Emperor reported in 13 Cal. Weekly Notes p. 1.062) and the case of the Directors, (Choraqudi Venkatadari vs. the King-Emperor reported in I. L. R. 33 Mad. 502) referred to by the Lower Court are clearly distinguishable from the present case, in each case really it is a question of fact, whether the offence in respect of which more persons than one are charged at the same trial are committed in the same transaction and that must be determined with reference to the facts of the case. In holding at this stage that there is nothing illegal about the charge. I am only taking the story of the prosecution without expressing any opinion as to the merits of that story.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

The result, therefore is that both the grounds on which the Lower Court has based its order fail, that neither the commitment nor the trial is illegal and that the order of the Lower Court must be set aside.

The question still remains as to what order we should now make. The trial was all but complete, when this order was made, and ordinarily I should have preferred to direct the trial should be resumed from the stage where it was left and finished according to Hindu law. But the difficulty has arisen in consequence of the delay owing to this order, and the subsequent proceedings which became necessary in consequence of the order. By asking the learned Sessions Judge now to waite his judgment, we would be practically asking him to weigh the evidence scored more than 6 months ago. It is not reasonable to expect the learned Judge to refresh his memory of the evidence without the aid of the further arguments, and on principle it is desirable that the course which necessitates the writing of a judgment in a sessions trial in which the evidence was recorded more than six months ago should be avoided. My learned brother is definitely of opinion that under such circumstances, the proper course is to direct a retrial, and under the peculiar circumstance of this case, I have also come to the conclusion that though the trial, so far as it has proceeded is legal and proper, the best course would be to order retrial according to law. The accused have not appeared before us, though the terms of the rule issued by this Court clearly gave them notice that a retrial might be ordered by this Court. It is unfortunate that we have to deal with this matter at an interlocutory stage and to direct a retrial owing to the lapse of time: but that is the best order that could be made under the circumstances in the interests of justice.

I would therefore set aside the order made by the Lower Court and direct that the accused be retried according to law.

I desire to make clear, that the direction of the trial court under the provisions of the Code in framing the charge or charges against the accused and in directing against trial is not to be fettered in any way by the view which I have taken as to the legality of the present charge and the trial.

PROPRIETY OF MR. FERRERS' LANGUAGE.

Before leaving this case, I desire to add that the usual standard of the propriety of language to be found in a judicial document has not been maintained in the present case. I do not approve of the observations of the learned Judge with reference to the Indian High Court.

JUSTICE MARTEN CONCURS.

Justice Marten after stating the facts of the case observed:—"Therefore I am clearly of opinion that the proper course in the present case is to direct a retrial. We have got here very unusual circumstances but I think that when such unusual circumstances do arise, the safest rule ordinarily is to begin *de novo*, and try the matter over again.

I accordingly agree that there should be a retrial in the present case, and of course the learned Judge's order must be set aside.

There is one another matter which I ought to mention, and that is the personal observations which Mr. Ferrers thought fit to make as regards the Indian High Courts in general. The administration of justice is not assisted by personal observations being made by one High Court when speaking of another and still less so by a subordinate judge to one High Court when speaking of his own High Court or the High Courts of other Presidencies. I think the learned Judge would have been better advised to have avoided and all personal observations of that sort in his judgment. At the retrial it will be in the discretion of the Judge who tries the case to direct separate trials if he thinks fit as regards any one more of these villages who are alleged to have been defrauded. That is a matter for his discretion, but as far as I can see on the facts so far as they have been put before me that is no necessity for ordering separate trials. But our judgments must not fetter his discretion in any way."

## AN UNINVITED GUEST.

### MUNICIPAL BILL COLLECTOR'S ESCAPADE.

Recently an evening entertainment was given at Santa Cruz in honour of a distinguished company of Japanese gentlemen by Mr. D—— T——, a local celebrity. The place of delectation was rendered as charming and enticing as possible with the sheen of chandeliers and the exquisite flavour and aroma of the choicest wines and viands, especially adapted for the Japanese palate.

After all preliminary exchanges of compliments between hosts and guests had terminated and the crucial moment for the doing of justice to the recherche treat had arrived, in strided into the pavilion with his hands a kimbo a dapper young man with all the aristocratic air of a Portuguese fidalgo and installed himself in one of the foremost seats. At first the guests took him for one of the most prominent of hosts and the hosts for one of the most prominent of guests. During the duration of this dramatic diversion the "guest" continued to regale himself *ad lib* with alcoholic potations reinforced by substantial mouthfuls of the most toothsome concomitants, and under the dual inspiration and stimulus of such solids and fluids he ventured to speechfy and sing and dance with such wonderful voice gestures and saltations that the company was compelled to enquire who the strange individual was. As neither the hosts nor the guests nor any one else knew who he was, and where he had come from he was questioned by the host on what authority he had come into the pavilion. It was clear from the answers "that the guest was an audacious interloper and he was therefore at once quite unceremoniously handed over to the police. At the police station the Sub-Inspector was rather taken a back with the novel nature of the charge against the accused, whose pockets when searched were found to contain a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. So it was clear that the guest had done business at the entertainment with two eyes, one for the exigencies of the moment and the other for future needs. A complaint was actually filed at the Bandra Magistrate's Court, but the matter has been compromised. The accused when identified turned out to be no less a dignitary than a bill collector of the Bandra Municipality.

## BOY RUN OVER BY CAR.

### "BRUTAL CONDUCT OF DRIVER AND OCCUPANTS."

The Coroner Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of Pangia Sudkia, a Hindu boy, aged 11, who was knocked down and killed by a motorcar on the night of the 12th instant, in Arthur Road.

Bhiku Soma a milk-man said he saw a motorcar going fast over the Arthur Road Bridge, and he also saw the deceased crossing the road at the foot of the bridge. The car struck and ran over him, killing him on the spot. Witness asked the driver to stop, and the latter checked his speed, looked back then increased his speed and went away, emitting a good deal of smoke so that he could not see the number. Some people gave chase, threw stones, and glass was broken; the occupants looked like Mahomedans, about four or five in number.

P. C. No. 2288E said he found the boy lying dead on the ground, and the car has not yet been traced.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the boy was caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a motorcar, which was then driven away with the lights extinguished. The jury expressed its condemnation of the brutal conduct of the driver and the occupants of the car.

## PEOPLES BANK LIQUIDATORS

### RESIGNATION CONSIDERED IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 17.

On February last, Messrs. Mengrus and Dignasse, Chartered Accountants and official liquidators of the Peoples Bank, tendered their resignation of office of liquidators on, among other grounds, that they could not efficiently perform their duties on account of the constant attendance in the Chief Court in reply to several objections by one creditor against certain transactions entered into by them with certain debtors Thereupon, Justice Broadway after hearing the Government Advocate on behalf of the objecting creditor and liquidators' counsel, passed a long order, about a week ago, reviewing the whole facts and expressing his opinion that the acceptance of the resignation at this junction would be inopportune and inexpedient, and suggesting that, if the liquidators were bent upon retiring, they could be allowed to do so subject to their agreeing to refund about a lakh and a half out of the total remuneration of some two lakhs and a half to which they might be entitled. The liquidators were asked to intimate on 15th April, if they agreed to this condition of refund but, instead of that, the liquidators have filed an appeal to the special division bench of the Chief Court against this order.

The appeals filed by the liquidators against the orders of Justice Broadway, disallowing certain amounts drawn by them as commission were argued a week ago before Sir Henry Rattigan, the Chief Judge and Justice Lustice Leslie Jones, but orders are reserved.

## CANON LAW AND CATHOLICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 17.

Their Lordships Justice Ayling and Coutts Trotter disposed of a second appeal, in which a point relating to the church law was raised. The suit was brought by the vicar of a church, who had been appointed a trustee of church properties by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangaloro for the recovery of certain properties from the tenants. The latter raised the plea that a trustee could be appointed for church properties only by the junta of parishers in the assembly. The Bishop claimed the right to appoint under canon law, which was upheld by the District Munsiff and on appeal by the District Judge.

Their Lordships held that the parishers as members of the universal catholic church were not entitled to plead that the canon law did not govern the institution, as it was heresy on the part of any Catholic to Bishop to administer the temporalities of the Bishop to administer temporalities of the church. They also held that the finding of the District Judge was in effect finding on usage and being a question fact could not be interfered with on second appeal.

## VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Chapman charged Oscar Black, with being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was formerly a cook and a steward, but now he had no occupation. The magistrate ordered him to be sent to the Workhouse.

## CONVICTED FOR THEFT OF SILK CLOTH.

Before Mr. Aston, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Gopal Krishna and Keshav Babaji with theft of silk cloth valued at Rs. 150. The case for the prosecution was that the property was being taken to the ship in a prow belonging to Janardhan Ramchandra, the second accused being his servant and the cloth was abstracted during transit. They were arrested on suspicion at the Red Gate of the Victoria Dock, and the silk cloth was found in their possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The first was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to one month.

## INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

A Press Communiqué issued yesterday states:—

The Indigenous Industries Committee, the appointment and functions of which were announced in the Press Communiqué No. 10754 dated 9th October 1915, has been dissolved in consequence of the appointment of a Director of Industries for the Bombay Presidency, and the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint instead an Advisory Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:—P. J. Mead, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, A. J. Raymond, Esq., C. N. Wadia, Esq., Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Esq., A. T. Arnall, Esq., The work of the Committee will be to assist Government with advice and suggestions in matters relating to the development of indigenous industries.

## FIRE IN KHOJA STREET.

In a two-storied house, belonging to the widow of Haridas Vastu, in Khoja Street, Nall Bazar, a fire broke out on the night of Wednesday last. The ground floor of the house was used as a provision shop, and the upper floors were used as residential quarters. Three or four fire engines arrived on the scene and the fire was confined to the one building; it was put out in about half-an-hour's time.

The cause of the fire is ascribed to a burning light falling in a kerosine oil tin. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 6,200, the building alone suffering damage to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

## AIR RAIDS OUTSIDE WAR ZONE.

### SUGGESTED CESSATION IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

In the Reichstag, the Socialist Geck suggested making an agreement to cease all air raids outside the war zone. The Government representative replied that the opponents had not yet requested stoppage but if they did the request would be examined.

## TORPEDOING STEAMER WITH CORN FOR SWITZERLAND.

### SWISS GOVERNMENT DEMANDS REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

The Government has demanded reparation from Germany in respect of the torpedoing of the Spanish steamer carrying corn for Switzerland.

Germany has replied that she is awaiting the return of the submarine responsible for the sinking.

## ROUMANIAN OIL WELLS.

### GERMANY'S RESERVED LEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

According to the "Tages Zeitung," Germany has reserved for herself the lease of the Roumanian oil wells for 99 years and the right of military occupation for several years.

## COMPENSATION FOR DUTCH SHIPPING.

### NORWAY'S COMPLAINT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. April 18.

The Norwegian Commercial Shipping Gazette commenting on the report that Holland will receive ship for ship as compensation says this is only justice, but adds the Dutch, however, laid up half a million tons of shipping until it was requisitioned whereas the Norwegians sacrificed hundreds of ships and lives of hundreds of seamen never shrinking for one day from running the risk of being torpedoed. Norway has been treated much worse than Holland but we make no accusations against anyone."

## CASE OF OPIUM EXPORTED TO SHANGHAI.

### NO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 12.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Collins, Lord Robert Cecil stated that it did not appear that legal proceedings lay against anyone domiciled in the United Kingdom in connection with the two consignments of opium exported from London in October and November last year, which were concealed in a cargo and discovered on arrival of the ship at Shanghai

## £400 FOR FIRST WINNERS OF V.C.

SYDNEY, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. April 18.

The Lord Mayor has promised £500 sterling to the first winners of the Victoria Cross among a thousand new recruits and £200 to the first winner of the D. C. M.

## NEW DIRECTOR-GENTRAL FOR EMERGENCY FLEET IN U. S.

### PENALTIES FOR DESTROYING WAR MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. April 18.

The steel magnate Charles M. Schwab has been appointed Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation with the entire control of the Government shipbuilding programme. The Congress has adopted the report providing penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and 10,000 dollars fine for destroying war materials or interfering with the war industry.

## DEATH OF SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death is announced of Sir John Willoughby.

The late Sir John Willoughby was born on the 20th February, 1859; and was the eldest son of the fourth baronet. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the army in 1879 and became second-lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1880, entering the Royal Horse Guard in the same year. He served in the Egyptian campaign 1882, and the Nile campaign, 1884 to 1885, winning medals and clasps and was mentioned in several dispatches. He was second in command of the Imperial British South Africa Co., Matabeleng 1890 to 1891. He served in South Africa in 1899 to 1900, and was in charge of the transport of the Flying Column for the relief of Mafeking. In the present war he was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917. He has no heir.

## SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

### BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

The Admiralty states that the arrivals during the week numbered 2,211 and sailings 2,456. Eleven steamers over 1,600 tons and four under were sunk. Twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

### SHIPPING LOSSES.

| Week Ending. | ARRIVALS of Ships at U.K. Ports. | SAILINGS of Ships from U.K. Ports. | BRITISH VESSELS SUNK. 1,600 tons and Over. | Under 1,600 tons | Fishing Vessels | British Vessels Unsuccessfully Attacked by Submarines. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apl. { 17 | 2,211 | 2,456 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| Apl. 10 | 2,534 | 2,[illegible]5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Mar. 30 | 2,416 | 2,379 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 15 |
| Mar. 27 | 2,471 | 2,48 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 19 |
| Mar. 20 | 2,098 | 2,317 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Mar. 13 | 2,046 | 2,164 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Mar. 6 | 2,015 | 2,269 | 12 | 6 | — | 6 |
| Feb. 27 | 2,274 | 2,398 | 14 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Feb. 20 | 2,322 | 2,343 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Feb. 13 | 2,401 | 2,274 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| Feb. 6 | 2,439 | 2,373 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| Jan. 30 | 2,352 | 2,309 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Jan. 23 | 2,375 | 2,242 | 6 | 2 | — | 6 |
| Jan. 16 | 2,106 | 2,184 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Jan. 9 | 2,088 | 2,244 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Jan. 2 | 2,111 | 2,074 | 13 | 3 | — | 8 |
| Dec. 26 | 2,311 | 2,440 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| Dec. 19 | 2,461 | 2,409 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Dec. 12 | 2,426 | 2,384 | 14 | 7 | — | 11 |
| Dec. 5 | 2,174 | 2,133 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Nov. 28 | 2,098 | 2,122 | 14 | 7 | — | 8 |
| Nov. 21 | 2,521 | 2,463 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Nov. 14 | 2,125 | 2,207 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Nov. 7 | 2,384 | 2,379 | 8 | 4 | — | 6 |
| Oct. 31 | 2,285 | 2,321 | 14 | 4 | — | 1 |
| Oct. 24 | 2,648 | 2,689 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Oct. 17 | 2,124 | 2,091 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Oct 10 | 2,319 | 2,632 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Oct. 3 | 2,680 | 2,742 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
| Sept. 28 | 2,792 | 2,691 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Sept. 19 | 2,695 | 2,737 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| Sept. 12 | 2,744 | 2,86[illegible] | 12 | 15 | 4 | 12 |
| Sept. 5 | 2,384 | 2,432 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Aug. 29 | 2,823 | 2,680 | 18 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Aug. 22 | 2,838 | 2,781 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Aug. 15 | 2,776 | 2,666 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| Aug. 8 | 2,673 | 2,796 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 13 |
| Aug. 1 | 2,747 | 2,776 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| July 25 | 2,891 | 2,791 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| July 18 | 2,828 | 2,920 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 12 |
| July 11 | 2,898 | 2,79[illegible] | 14 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| July 4 | 2,745 | 2,848 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| June 24 | 2,876 | 2,923 | 21 | 7 | 0 | 22 |
| June 17 | 2,807 | 2,993 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 31 |
| June 10 | 2,737 | 2,822 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| June 3 | 2,693 | 2,642 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 17 |
| May 27 | 2,719 | 2,768 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| May 20 | 2,664 | 2,759 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| May 13 | 2,589 | 2,552 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 19 |
| May 6 | 2,374 | 2,499 | 24 | 22 | — | — |
| Apl. 29 | 2,716 | 2,680 | 38 | 18 | 8 | 24 |
| Apl. 22 | 2,585 | 2,[illegible]21 | 40 | 15 | 9 | 27 |
| Apl. 13 | 2,379 | 2,331 | 19 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| Apl. 8 | 2,406 | 2,367 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 14 |
| Apl. 1 | 2,281 | 2,306 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 17 |
| Mar. 25 | 2,314 | 2,423 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 15 |
| Mar. 18 | 2 528 | 2,554 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 19 |
| Mar. 11 | 1,985 | 1,959 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Mar. 4 | 2,528 | 2,477 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Feb 25 | 2,2-0 | 2,261 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 12 |

## FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

French shipping returns show that arrivals numbered 1,051 and departures 1,063. None was sunk above 1,600 tons; one below was sunk. There were no unsuccessful attacks.

## ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

Italian shipping returns show that arrivals numbered 394 and departures 332. One steamer above 1,500 tons was sunk and one sailing boat about 100 tons. One ship was unsuccessfully attacked.

## REFUSAL OF BUNKERS AND CARGOES TO DUTCH SHIPS.

### AMERICAN SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. April 18.

The Press Bureau states that the American Secretary of State in a statement to the Dutch Minister at Washington regarding the taking over of Dutch ships, and referring to the Dutch Government's contention that the exercise of the right of the United States to refuse bunkers and cargoes and licences to Dutch ships prior to the ships being taken over, was unfriendly, points out that the supply of bunker coal has been inadequate for America's pressing national needs and the cargoes demanded were largely grain of which America's reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry the grain to the Netherlands where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed and where it would only have served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy.

Owing to unrestricted submarinism, which the Dutch Government itself declared to be illegal there has been during the year since America entered the war a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at a frightful cost the ultimate victory and this created an emergency, seldom, if ever, equalled in magnitude and significance. The United States might, at any time, within the year have exercised its right to put half a million tons of Dutch shipping in its harbours into service useful to it, but it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated until finally a temporary agreement on January 25th was made. Only when the agreement broke down under German threats of violence did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right what it was hoped could have been accomplished by an agreement and what the Dutch Government had been willing in part to accomplish.

The statement concludes by emphasising the advantageousness to Holland of the terms on which the ships are taken over. It particularly points out that the Dutch Government has still available by far the greater part of the Dutch mercantile tonnage which according to the estimate of the Dutch officials is ample for the domestic and colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be immune from detention and be facilitated by supplying the bunkers, the remainder of the shipping being put to highly remunerative service, the owners receiving remuneration and the associated governments taking the risks. The United States is exercising its rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards, indeed promotes, the national interests of the Netherlands.

## MR. HUKMICHAND'S DEALINGS.

### A FURTHER EXPLANATION.

We have received a further letter dated the 11th instant from Messrs. Malvy, Modi and Ranchoddas the Solicitors of Rai Bahadur Hukmichand Surupchand, in reference to the latter's recent dealings in various markets. They take exception to our statement that their client has engaged in heavy operations having a speculative appearance and resulting in the forcing up of prices, and state as follows:—

"The price of wheat on Friday was not Rs. 6-15 as you have stated on the 8th instant, it was Rs. 7-0-9 i.e., fully 21 pies higher. During Friday and Saturday it rose only 16½ pies i.e., from Rs 7-0-9 to Rs. 7-2-1½ in spite of pretty large purchases by our client on those days whereas although on Sunday our client purchased only 200 tons the market rose in one single day by 10½ pies to Rs. 7-3-0 in consequence of large purchases by other merchants. The statement therefore, in the issue of the 8th that the market went up to Rs. 6-15 on Friday and that, on Saturday night it closed at Rs. 7-3 is incorrect The other statements about their having been considerable excitement in the wheat market for a few days previous to the 8th, that there was a crisis and deadlock on Sunday, that the market had to be closed and that there was feverish anxiety among dealers and brokers as to the future are absolutely untrue, much less is there any justification for imputing this state of things to our client's dealings.

"No cornering operations by our client took place in the bullion market whatsoever during the last week, as you have stated in the issue of the 8th. About 15 lakhs of sovereigns were purchased by the merchants to whom you have referred in your issue of to-day's date during the 6th, 7th and the 8th instant whereas our client's purchases were less than two lakhs. The market rose from Rs. 16-2-9 on Friday to Rs. 16-12 on Sunday as the result of all these purchases and not merely of those of our client's. On Monday although our client sold off all his purchases the market rose by 10 annas to Rs. 17-6. It is thus very wonderful how in face of these facts the rising in prices can be attributed to our client.

"The price of linseed was not at all Rs. 8-4 on Saturday as stated in the issue of the 9th. It was nearly six annas higher viz., Rs. 8-9-9 and it rose on that day by only 2 annas 3 pies to Rs. 8-12 though our client purchased about five thousand tons on that day. Our client made no purchases on Sunday at all and yet the prices jumped up on that day by seven annas to Rs. 9-3. The prices never went up to Rs. 9-8. On Monday on the contrary, the prices dropped from Rs. 9-3 to Rs. 9-0-9. The report that ten or twelve firms had failed is absolutely groundless. Our client is not the prime operator in the wheat, linseed and bullion markets, another well-known merchant having purchased ten to fifteen thousand tons of linseed between the 6th and the 8th instant and about ten thousand more during yesterday and to-day during which days the prices have risen from Rs. 8-9 to Rs. 8-15 though our client has done no business at all.

"The untruth of the reports about the wheat, linseed and bullion markets having been closed on Sunday and Monday is quite apparent. If the crisis, the deadlock, the feverish anxiety, and the closing of the markets spoken of by you had any foundation in fact, the large dealings so soon after, concerning which in the bullion market you yourself have complained in to-day's issue would not have been possible.

"Our client is not a leading Cotton Bull as you have been describing him in all your issues of the 8th, 9th and the 11th with some emphasis. He is not a Bull at all. As we have already informed you he had sold wheat, cotton and linseed this time."

Looking at the matter from the basis of the statements contained in the above letter we must point out that:—

1. It does not appear worth while to discuss whether wheat had already gone to 7-0-9 on Friday. It rose 16½ pies during Friday and Saturday on which days Mr. Hukmichand was a "pretty large" purchaser. Mr. Hukmichand, apparently, judging by the disingenuous phraseology of his solicitors' letter was rather surprised that his "pretty large" purchases had so moderate an effect. But the next day, though he purchased only 200 tons, the market rose in one day by 10½ pies. Mr. Hukmichand's solicitors attributes this to the large purchases of other merchants. But we think it is a fair inference that the operations of the previous two days and the appearance again of the "pretty large" purchaser were not without their effect on the market on the third day. According to our information there was considerable excitement in the market on the days in question and business was stopped early in the day on the 7th, thus constituting what might be fairly described as a "crisis and a deadlock." And we think it is not an exaggeration that there was "feverish anxiety," using the term in the market sense, as required by the context.

2. As regards the sovereign market we believe the following to be a correct version on the 5th (Friday) The market closed with sovereigns at Rs. 16 or slightly less. On Saturday Mr. Hukmichand came into the market and began to buy and bought till the price rose to 16-8. Mr. Hukmichand was again a strong buyer on the Sunday and the price rose to 16-12. Between Saturday and Sunday he bought about two lakhs of sovereigns. The "combine" referred to as purchasing 15 lakhs of sovereigns did not come into the market till Sunday night, whereas Mr. Hukmichand and his brother's firm had been buying strongly during Saturday and Sunday. Business, however, was not shut down in this market. This statement was inaccurate.

3. As regards the linseed market Mr. Hukmichand was again, on his solicitor's own statement, a big buyer on the Saturday. We accept the statement, of course, that their client was not a buyer on the Sunday. But the fact of his having been so on the Saturday and the appearance of his broker in the market as a buyer on the Sunday, was followed by a disturbance in the market of a remarkable character, which we need not characterise further.

Whether the operations described were of a "cornering" description or not is, we think, a matter of opinion. But we accept the fact that Mr. Hukmichand did not corner the market and express our regret for any injustice the phraseology of our headlines or reports may have done him. But we think it is true to say that he was a prime operator in all the three markets whose purchases set going the upward movement of prices. We do not know what the phrase "this time" implies but we may mention in regard to the statement "our client has sold wheat, cotton, linseed this time." That in their previous letter, referred to in our issue of the 10th, they stated that their client's present purchases were purely covering contracts. We do not know how this statement or those in the earlier part of the above letter are reconciled with the assertion that Mr. Hukmichand has sold wheat and linseed "this time." As to cotton our information is that Mr. Hukmichand was and is a Bull.

## NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

### THE MOVEMENT IN AHMEDABAD.

An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The National Education Week in Ahmedabad opened with appeals to the public to help the movement. Students and volunteers collected from various parts of the city a sum amounting to above a thousand rupees. An imposing procession was arranged on the *Gudi Padwa* day in connection with the movement with a portrait of *Hind Devi* in a carriage decorated with flowers and buntings. Starting from Madhav Bag, it passed through important quarters and broke up at the temple of Bhadrakali, amidst deafening cheers of "Vande Mataram."

On the Dedication Sunday an address was delivered in the National College Hall by Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai. In the evening a public meeting was arranged in the Premabhai Hall where, after a brief history of the National College movement was given, Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel delivered a stirring lecture in Gujarati on national education, Mr. Uttamlal K. Trivedi presiding.

## KARACHI POST-TRUST CLERK SUSPENDED,

### FOR DISTRIBNTING NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK PROGRAMMES,

The following resolution has been passed by the Clerks' Association, Karachi:—This public meeting held under the auspices of the Clerks' Association, Karachi, strongly protests against the action of the Superintendent of the Karachi Port Trust in having issued orders of immediate suspension against Mr. Thakurdas H. Shahani for having distributed programmes in connection with the National Education Week before office hours, an action which this meeting considers to be unjust. This meeting therefore urges upon the Port Trust authorities to cancel the said order of suspension.

## FIRST BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme of the sittings:—

*To-day at 11 a.m. (S. T.).*

1. Introductory speech by the Chairman of the Committee; 2. Election of the President: (1) Moved by the Chairman of the Committee; (2) seconded by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; (3) supported by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli; 3. President's address; 4. Appointments of Committees to consider the following papers submitted to the Conference:—"Co-operative Societies and Marketting of Cotton", by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; "A City Co-operative Bank", by Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta; "Co-operative Life Insurance", by Mr. Hairat F. Dastur; "Co-operative Life Insurance", by Mr. P. K. Jambhekar; "Co-operative Clubs", by Mr. L. G. Khare; "Co-operative Sanatoria", by Dr. A. C. Rebello; "Co-operative Printing", by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talma; "Co-operation in Small Industries", by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talma; "Co-operation Among Factory Workers", by Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; "Co-operation Among Office Peons", by Mr. P. K. Jambhekar; "Difficulties of Debt Redemption Amongst the Poor", by Mr. G. K. Devadhar; "Difficulties of Debt Redemption Amongst the Poor" (in Gujerati), by Mr. A. V. Thakkar; "Stores for the Poor", by Mr. S. B. Mehta; "Consumers' Association", by Mr. S. B. Mehta; "Constitution for a Permanent Conference Committee", by Mr. S. N. Karnad; "Summary Liquidation Procedure", by Rao Saheb Gunvantrai Desai; "State Aid for Co-operative Housing Societies", by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmak; "Payment of Audit Fees", by Mr. Kersondas Madhowji; "Co-operative Cloth Stores", by Mr. M. B. Mehta.

*To-morrow at 3 p.m. (S. T.)*

1. Consideration of the Committee's Reports; 2. Forwarding Resolutions to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies for Departmental considerations and action; 3. Concluding Remarks by the President; 4. Votes of thanks to the President and to the authorities of the Hall; 5. Party.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF ANGLO-INDIAN WOMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, April 18.

On the narrow gauge railway between Barabanki and Lucknow, yesterday, a body of an Anglo-Indian woman was found on the line about 15 miles out from Barabanki. The body was brought into Lucknow and the post mortem examination showed that deceased was a woman of about forty and that death was apparently due to strangulation. The body had several marks and bruises on shoulders and it is suspected the woman had been thrown out of a running train. The body has not yet been identified.

## WILL CHALLENGED BY BROTHER.

(From our correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, April 17.

Hearing commenced to-day in the Allahabad High Court of an interesting will case in which the will of Mrs. Henrieta Maria Mcauley of Allahabad who left considerable property, is challenged by her brother Mr. C. J. Manuel, on the ground that she was not in a fit state of mind and was unduly influenced.

## POLICE FRACAS AT TINNEVELLY.

### ENCOUNTER WITH VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
TINNEVELLY, April 15.

A fracas is reported to have occurred on Monday last in a village named Rajapati between some police constables and some parians of the place. It is stated that the police arrested a pariah, who was wanted in connection with a dacoity, whereupon the pariahs of the village turned out in large numbers, adopting a menacing attitude to rescue the arrested man. A scuffle followed despite the warning of the police. The men hemmed in the police on all sides, stabbing two of the police informers and attempted to attack the police when the head constable opened fire killing two of the men. The latter tried to seize the headconstable, but he took refuge in an adjoining paddy store. Both the District Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent visited the scene and held an inquiry and it is stated that they came to the conclusion that the headconstable was justified in taking the step he did.

## IN THE ROLE OF C. I. D.

### EVIDENCE IN MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 18.

Further hearing of the case in which Mahomed Hussain, Urdu translator of the Postal Censor's Office, stands charged with falsely personating a C. I. D. Officer and with cheating, was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Bugutullah Sahib examined by the prosecution stated that he had seen the accused on the day the internment order was served on Mrs. Besant. That day the accused went to his shop in hot haste and gave witness to understand that he had just been to serve the internment order on Mrs. Besant and stated that authorities had selected him for the purpose because they could not rely on other police officers. Witness added that he continually wrote to the accused for return of the money he had lent, but all the same witness got to have greater fear of him after what he had said about his having been specially selected for serving the internment order on Mrs. Besant.

Mr. Mirza Abdulgani Namazi, the next witness examined, stated that the accused approached him under pretence of a C. I. D. officer charged with investigation of a certain letter which accused said the Madras Government had received from Singapore alleging that witness was in secret correspondence with the enemy through Persia. Accused said he would see to it that there was neither confiscation of property of the witness nor any personal harm done to him. The accused also said that on the strength of the letter from Singapore the Government if it liked, could intern not only the witness but also his wife and children.

The case is proceeding.

## MOURNING PRACTICES IN GUJARAT.

### CONDEMNED BY BARODA PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BARODA, April 14.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens, of Baroda held yesterday in the hall of the Nagarseth and presided over by Mr. R. B. Kantawala passed unanimously a resolution condemning the mourning practices in Gujarat, particularly that of striking against the breasts on public roads, as opposed to religion and public morals and pressed the Mahajan and priests and castes to stop this practice. It is hoped that H. H. the Maharaja, well known for his progressive views and methods in social reform, will initiate necessary legislation in the matter.

## EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly find room for the following in your esteemed paper. On 13th April, 1918, there was a meeting of the Reception Committee, East Khandesh District Conference, when it was unanimously resolved to elect Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to preside over the deliberations of the second session of the Conference. It will be remembered that in your issue of the 29th ultimo a telegram appeared stating that the Reception Committee had elected Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas as president. We contradicted this by our telegram of the 1st instant, which appeared in your issue of the 3rd instant. We understand from reliable quarters that this simple action of ours has been utilized by some "friends" to misrepresent our aims and objects. It has been represented that our object in sending the above telegram was to put obstacles in the working of the Conference and that we intended to hurt the feelings of Mr. Jamnadas. We write this to explain our action and to remove the misunderstanding. At the outset we must say that we have the highest respect for Mr. Jamnadas. We think that he is a proper person to preside over our Conference. There can, therefore, be no question whatsoever as to his abilities to preside and as a matter of fact this was never in issue. The only question, that was in issue, was whether the telegram of the 29th ultimo was correct or not and the mere fact that in the meeting of the 13th instant the question of the presidentship was unanimously decided shows quite clearly that what we stated was the right thing and the telegram of the 29th ultimo was incorrect. This simple statement of what we did will convince every right-minded reader that in sending the above telegram we had no bad motive at all, but we wanted simply to correct a mistatement.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. JOSHI,
P. M. BAKRE,
E. B. RUDRA.

Erandol, April 16.

## BHAWNAGAR RLY. STRIKE.

### SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE.

(From our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, April 18.

The strike continues, the situation is getting worse. Passengers and traders experience great hardships. Only one train runs between Bhavnagar and Wadhwan with caution and at risk. No trains are run on branch lines. The railway authorities have imported some state officials into the service on the line. Mr. Manilal V. Kothari, on behalf of the employees, is trying hard to get their demands satisfied and a speedy settlement brought about; but he does not get a proper response from the authorities, who are stiff and unsympathetic in their attitude.

On the 16th, a deputation of four employees was going to see Mr. Gandhi at Nadiad but unfortunately was stopped at Bhavnagar Para station by the authorities. In view of the utterly disappointing state of affairs here, the employees intend to send a deputation to Mahableshwar to wait upon H. H. the Maharajasahib, but permission to travel is refused by the Dewansahib. The employees feel highly disappointed at not being allowed to see the Maharajasahib, in whose sympathies they have great confidence.

As a result of Mr. Kothari's appeal to the local *Mahajan* through some leading Shethias. The *Mahajan* is interesting itself in the matter with a view to bring about a speedy settlement.

It is hoped that the authorities in view of the great hardships of the employees as also of the tremendous hardships caused to the public as a result of this strike will assume a better and sympathetic attitude and expedite the desired settlement. Employees have wired the Maharajasahib at Mahableshwar earnestly praying for a sympathetic consideration of their claims.

## FRENCH MAIL BOAT RUNS ASHORE.

### PASSENGERS ALL SAFELY LANDED AT SINGAPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, April 17.

It appears from details to hand to-day that the mail steamer blown ashore at Singapore, on Sultan Shola, in the gale of April 6th night, was the 15,000-ton Messageries Maritime liner, the French mail boat. She had a crew of 800 and 1,300 passengers, the mails and valuable general cargo having just come from Europe. The violence of the wind caused the vessel to list heavily. The water rushed into the portholes and she listed still more and ran aground. In deeper water she would have turned turtle and nothing would have saved the 2,000 on board. The passengers behaved splendidly and greatly assisted the officers in getting their boats to safety without loss of life. The vessel dragged her anchors, but is not damaged and refloating work will be begun at once. The mails were brought ashore in tugs and were slightly damaged by water.

An official statement of the Messageries Maritime says the suddenness of the terrific gale caused the ship to make a 35 degrees list. The vessel was saved in the nick of time by the Captain running her on Sultan Shola. Another five minutes would have meant her loss. The Rev. Dr. Percy Dearmer was one of the passengers.

## USE OF HONORIFIC PLURAL "WE."

### ZEMINDAR INSISTS ON HIS RIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, April 17.

Justice Oldfield to-day revised the order of the District Munsiff dismissing a suit filed by a zemindar on the ground that in the plaint the zemindar used the honorific plural "we" and when asked to amend the plaint the zemindar refused to do so and said it was an immemorial custom in his family to write or speak about himself in the honorific plural. His Lordship held that no insult was intended by the use of the word "we" and directed the restoration of the case to the Munsiff's file.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, April 18.

There was nothing of interest to report in to-day's market since all sections were more or less marking time with very little inquiry in evidence, and great difficulty is being experienced in finding buyers for any stocks. The following prices were paid:—Fort Glosters Rs. 629, Kamarhatty Rs. 493, Clive Rs. 184 and Kankinarrah Rs. 156. Coal shares were neglected and industrial section was poorly supported. The following were closing quotation:—

Coal:—Jaintiy Central 13-8; North-West (centry) 30 p.

Jute:—Budge Budge (pref) 119; Clive (ord) 183; Fort Gloster (ord) 620; Fort Gloster (pref) 120; Fort William (ord) 268; Howrah (ord) 45-12; Hooghly (ord) 75; Hoogly (pref) 15; Kamarhatty (ord) 490; Kanknarrah (ord) 615; Reliance (ord) 40; Soorah (ord) 172; Standard (ord) 464.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21-4; Britannia Biscuits 2-8 p; Indian Glavanizing 19-12; James Glendye 17-8 s.l.; Port Shipping 21-8; Smith Stanistreet (pref) 105; Steel Products 226 p; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19-8; Triton Insurance 81.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66 to Rs. 66-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-8 to Rs. 66-10.

The Indian Telegraph Association has repeated to the Director-General their readiness to co-operate and assist in war work in connection with the Premier's trumpet call. The Director-General has sent his thanks to the Association.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*
*Friday*, 19th *April*, 1918.

## THE FAILURE OF BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

A distinguished writer once remarked that he most unaffectedly despised nineteen-twentieths of the pictures he saw at the Royal Academy. One wonders what he would have to say if he were to see the annual display organised by what is known as the Bombay Art Society. The Society has been in existence for the last twenty-seven years. It has settled down to a comfortable orthodox tradition. Its annual conversazione has come to be regarded as a "Society" function when "patrons of art," it is supposed, encourage art by purchasing various exotic and doubtful productions. Art is regarded as something for the mere gratification of the craving for ostentation and luxury of the wealthy and superficially cultured upper class. The annual exhibition of the Society is here considered a success if it interests this class of purchasers. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the predilections of the majority of this class will at once realise the extent of the mischief to Indian Art that has been wrought by this attitude. The blind belief of these "patrons of art" in everything Western and the avidity with which they seize even the most conspicuously garish specimen of Western Art would be obvious at the first glance at their drawing-rooms. It is in the nature of things, therefore, that the indifferent pictures of Western painters and amateurs should have been so long allowed to dominate the annual exhibition. It is said that at the last exhibition, more than at any previous exhibition, prominence was given to pictures regarded as essentially Indian. It is also said that the pictures of Western painters and amateurs were notably absent from this exhibition. The significance is obvious. Was not the prominence given to Indian pictures due to the fact that English pictures were notably absent this time? It is absurd to suggest that it was due to a recognition on the part of the Society of the necessity of encouraging Indian Art. The fact is that the Society has been unable to keep itself aloof from the contaminating influence of those who are responsible for the management of the Bombay Art School. The achievments of that school are only too well-known to those who have given any attention to the present subject. The school, till very recently, ignored the very existence and traditions of Indian Art and even now the misguided teaching of Mr. Burns has made many a young artist obsessed with what is styled "decorative treatment" of incidents in Indian history, romances, dramas, poems or myths. Nothing can be more harmful than the tendency to ignore the expressive power of linear designs of Indian paintings and to condemn it as suitable only for a "decorative treatment." Whatever may be the reasons for the failure of the Bombay Art Society, it cannot be denied that during its long career it has done practically nothing to stimulate the study of Indian Art. In organising the annual exhibition and sale of pictures and conducting it on lines more or less approved by the Bombay Art School, not only has it lost its independence, it has also mistaken its functions and wasted its opportunities. We know that it awards medals. We know also that it published for some time what was obviously a very unsatisfactory and costly journal. But what has it done to organise "meetings and lectures, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art and the formation of an Art union"? We have only to look at the latest available report of the Indian Society of Oriental Art at Calcutta, established only about ten years ago, to learn what can be achieved by a society which takes up its work in the right manner. It will be seen from that report that the Calcutta Society organised exhibitions not only at Calcutta but also at Allahabad, Madras, Chandernagore, Lahore, Darjeeling, Java, London, Paris, Japan and America. That is not all. Its list of valuable art publications is not the least significant proof of its useful activities. So that even in Western countries the contemporary School of Art in India is a thing which, as the Secretary of the "Art Institute" at Chicago expresses, the visitors to these exhibitions "now definitely visualize." No doubt with a representative body of management and with its freedom from adventitious influences, the Calcutta Society has been able to score a marked success. American visitors to the exhibition organised by the Calcutta Society can now "definitely visualize" the contemporary School of Art in India. Can the same thing be said of the visitors to the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society? Have they even heard of any contemporary School of Indian Art? How could they? Mr. Dhurandhar and his colleagues, as apt desciples of Mr. Burns, received of course some prominence. But that prominence served more as a contrast to the pictures of Western painters than as a manifestation of any intrinsic worth of Indian paintings. That was inevitable because the pictures by the Indian painters were only in name Indian. The Bombay Art Society has failed as it was bound to fail because it has paid scant attention to Indian traditions and neglected the sentiments of the people. Art, it is well known, formed a vital element in the life of the people of this country. It was the possession and heritage of the whole people. It was not the privilege solely of the wealthy "patrons of art." There is no reason why even now Art cannot be reclaimed from its wretched condition—why it should not be the pride and joy of the whole community. There is no reason why it should not be part of the daily life of the people—no reason why it should not be as familiar to them as electric signs, whisky posters, cinema shows, farces and atrocious ballets. Only we must bear in mind what the critic of the "Studio" in his interesting discussion on the problems of reconstruction said to the Plain Man, that we want art to be recognised as "one of the fundamental facts of life." The Bombay Art Society, if its position is to be retrieved, must be made to adopt this attitude. If that is not possible, if the Bombay Art Society persists in allowing the plutocrat to trifle with the destinies of Indian Art, if it too passively accepts adventitious doctrines, the future of Indian Art demands a new and more active, more representative, in brief, a truly national institution.

## CIVIL OFFICERS AND THE ARMY'S ENED.

The so-called most backward province has given the proper lead. In view of the recent exchange of telegrams between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Chelmsford the Burma Government has well in hand a scheme to render further assistance to the Indian Army by permitting more of its civil officers to accept commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. We are told that the number of civil officers already supplied by the local Government amounts to one hundred and forty-three, although the announcement would have been much more effective if the number of the civilians eligible for front service was also stated. If,—which is a fact,—the Burma Government propose to give an additional sixty or more of officers making the total exceed two hundred, it may well be questioned why these sixty have been so long withheld from working in the only sphere where their services could be appropriate. The Civil Government of India is not going to pieces because a few white men may have to be temporarily withdrawn in this the fourth year of the war. The hot season has started the exodus to Simla. Now that the Secretary of State, who is happily still in India, and the Viceroy are going to concert measures for the immediate mobilisation of more men of the Government staff for active war services, the people have a right to expect that all the circumlocutory processes and red tape in consulting diverse heads of departments by means of long notes and despatches embodying frivolous objections and excuses will be rigorously ruled out. An immediate drafting of eligible men into commissioned ranks has been over and over again emphasised as imperative and we fear that the dozens of Directors-General looking forward to dinners and gymkana sports in the summer capital of India will require still a good deal of persuasion before they are prepared to part with some of their subordinates, on the pretext of denuding the services of the irreducible white element and depriving it of what is called its "British character." We hope that the energy of the Secretary of State will overcome resistance from this quarter and that he, with the co-operation of the Viceroy, will compel the citadel of soft-jobbers to surrender. Not only is it necessary that more men in civil employ, so far immune from the inconvenience and the perils of a great war by the fortuitous circumstance of their having settled in India, should participate in the struggle of the Empire, but that relief should be afforded to those who have already done their bit at the front and who need rest and change and who have the spirit and willingness to return to their manly duty with redoubled energy. It is a crying shame that men who volunteered for active service immediately the war broke out should be still kept in harness and that unpatriotic young men who have escaped or avoided the "roping-in" at home should seek pusillanimous ease under cover of maintaining the prestige of Government which has as loyal a support on the part of Indians as any other section of the Empire that owes allegiance to the sovereignty of George V. We want, and want without annoying dilatoriness, to know if Burma's example stands isolated. It is up to the Imperial Government to let the people know, through their accredited leaders, the steps taken to mobilise the European man-power of India in the various provinces. No exhortations and appeals to their loyalty would so well succeed as when supported by instances of practical devotion to the cause of which everybody speaks and writes but few come forward in their own person to support. And so far some of the keenest of volunteers, British and Indian, have had to remain content with being told that their services cannot be spared; as if there can be anywhere more pressing demand for young men of energy and grit than in connection with the war!

## EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.

The Government of India have just issued a letter to all Local Governments and administrations enclosing a set of rules drawn up by them as a guide to the latter in the grant of concessions to meet the education of the children of Indian soldiers. The step which the Government of India have taken is one on which they deserve to be congratulated, though it is rather a belated one and the special benefits to be conferred are what is generally regarded in other civilized countries as the duty which the State owes to every child. The rules apply to children of all men of all ranks, whether combatant or non-combatant; they will affect the children of all such men as have died or been incapacitated while on the active list, whether at the Front or not; and it is also intended that they shall be applicable to the children of men who have so died or been incapacitated both during and after the conclusion of the war. They are also to be applicable to girls as well as boys and the Government of India hope that special efforts will be made by Local Governments to utilise them so as to encourage the education of such girls. The benefits to be derived under the rules are free primary education with a small annual allowance to cover incidental expenses such as on books, scholarship in any middle school, including the cost of fees and specially reserved scholarships in high schools and colleges in addition to those at present available. The rules are intended merely to guide the Local Governments who are given absolute discretion to interpret them as they think fit. The Government of India, however, rightly insist that they should deal with the question in a liberal spirit. The cost of the scheme, the Government of India state, should be borne by the provincial revenues and they hope that in respect of board schools the local bodies concerned will see their way to meet any expenditure falling directly on them in consequence of the scheme, but where this cannot be arranged, the Local Governments are asked to refund the cost entailed to the local bodies. Apart from the fact that the Local Governments cannot adequately meet the ordinary demands of education, we do not think the arrangement is quite satisfactory. The debt which is due to the Indian soldiers of Liberty is a debt which the whole country owes to them. This debt can never be adequately paid. But there is no reason why an effort commensurate with the greatness of the debt should not be made. In order, therefore, that the effort should be adequate it should be made by the Government of India themselves who should set apart annually sufficient funds to meet the expenses of the scheme. It should then be the duty of the Local Governments and local bodies to make the most liberal use of the funds thus made available to them.

# Notes of the Day.

**The Unionists and Ireland.**

The publication in "The Times" of the letter from nine representative Unionists urging a prompt settlement of the Irish question and advocating a federal Bill compatible with the extension of self-government to the other parts of the Kingdom, is a happy augury for a satisfactory passage of the Home Rule Bill in Parliament—a Home Rule Bill which, as the Labour Ministers in their interview with the Premier urged—should embody the majority report of the Convention. The older members of the party seem to be possessed with the gloomy thought that an Irish settlement will abolish the *raison dêtre* of their party. If the main object of the Unionist party was to prevent justice being done to the Irish, the dissolution of the party will cause no regret to any right-thinking men. The bulk of the Unionist party, however, seem to have learnt much from the war and naturally refuse to share the gloomy predictions as to its future, believing, we hope, that there will be much good work to be done instead of blocking the path of liberty in Ireland.

**"Tactical Means of Securing Peace."**

That the famous Reichstag resolution of July last, foregoing war indemnities and conceding the right of self-determination, was merely a camouflage has been abundantly proved by the treatment accorded by the Central Powers to Russia and Rumania. Now that a small military advantage has been secured against the Allies, the disguise has been given up and the cynical admission is made that the Reichstag resolution no longer has any force, because, as the "Mitlagszeitung" says, it was "merely a tactical means of securing peace in the East." The aim, in all its brutal nakedness, now is to gain a victorious peace by force of arms in the West. But, as Mr. Balfour said the other day, this ambition to bestride the world as a great colossus, is bound to prove another of Germany's profound miscalculations.

**Indigenous Industries Committee.**

The Indigenous Industries Committee having been dissolved in consequence of the appointment of a Director of Industries for the Presidency, the Government of Bombay have now appointed an advisory committee with the Director himself as its chairman. The work of the Committee will be, it is stated, to assist Government with advice and suggestions in matters relating to the development of indigenous industries. The dissolution of the Indigenous Industries Committee was not mourned because, deprived of any initiative and executive functions, it proved ineffectual. The appointment of the new advisory Committee does not raise any hope. For the Director of Industries being its chairman, the likelihood of its doing any constructive work will depend on how far the Government are prepared actively to assist the development of indigenous industries—and hitherto no practical manifestation of that readiness has been forthcoming.

**A Democratic Movement.**

The co-operative movement, it cannot be over-emphasised, is essentially a popular movement. Apart from the moral advantages which result from its working, its fundamental object is to secure democratic control of economic life, and because the control of economic life is at the root of the constitution of society and Government, by securing democratic control of that life the aim of the co-operative movement is ultimately directed to make society and Government malleable to the general will. The movement has been in existence for over a decade in this country and, though not a few officials have begun to entertain misgivings as to its possibilities, the bulk of the educated classes seem singularly indifferent to them—with the result that a tendency has been observable in some parts of the country, especially in this Presidency, for the Government to keep the movement more and more in its leading strings. Such spoon-feeding is opposed to the principles of co-operation. We welcome, therefore, the attempt that is made by co-operators in this city to stand on their own legs. This is manifested in their decision to hold the first Bombay Co-operative Conference which commences its sitting to-day. They have felt during the last few years that it would be to the advantage of the co-operative movement as a whole if a conference of co-operative societies in Bombay were held periodically for the discussion of subjects of common interest and also with a view to enlisting the sympathies of the educated middle classes and others to a movement of truly national import.

**A Double Tyranny.**

In the prospectus of the Conference which we published the other day, the organisers of the Conference—and the Conference is entirely a non-official concern—state that, while valuable co-operative efforts have been made and are being made in the city, in some respects these efforts can scarcely be said to be commensurate with the special needs of a great industrial city like Bombay. "The need, therefore," they add, "has been keenly felt of a conference which would envisage the vast and complex economic problems of the city and its suburbs and find out what solutions of these the co-operative movement offers and to press these on the attention of the public as well as co-operators." The phenomenal success of urban co-operation in England and other countries must make a special appeal to the public of Bombay who are at their wit's end as a result of the excesses of the landlord and the profiteer. Against this double kind of tyranny there is nothing to do except for the people to lay hands on what business they can and keep a tight grip of it and push and develop their co-operative control by every means in their power.

**The Health of the City.**

Small-pox, which has been prevalent in Bombay in an epidemic form since January last, still continues its ravages unchecked, as many as 106 attacks and 46 fatal cases having been reported last week. This was an increase of 27 attacks and 7 deaths over the returns of the previous week. In the present circumstances it is impossible to tell when we shall be rid of this fell epidemic. Nor is it easy to assign any particular cause or causes for the virulence of the outbreak this year. Plage too continues to claim an ever-increasing toll, 134 attacks and 104 deaths having been registered last week, or 29 attacks and 26 deaths more than in the previous week. Fevers too claimed a large number of deaths, malaria accounting for five, enteric four and other fevers 80. There was a single death from cholera. The mortality from the other diseases was as follows: Phthisis 26, other diseases of the respiratory system 403, tubercular diseases 12, measles 35, diarrhoea 44, dysentery 17, debility 56, old age 58 and diseases of the nervous system 56. It will be seen that respiratory diseases were responsible for a very heavy mortality during the week, the total of the corresponding week of last year being 223 and the past quinquennial mean 207. The week's total mortality from all causes stood at 1,096 and the death-rate at 58.18, against the previous week's total of 965 and death-rate of 51.23. The number of births during the week was 387.

## LORD MILNER APPOINTED WAR SECRETARY.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN WAR CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18
Recd. 1-40 a.m., April 19.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Derby has been appointed Ambassador, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the special mission in France in success on to Lord Bertie. Lord Milner becomes Secretary for War and Mr. Chamberlain, Member of War Cabinet.

## RECRUITING OF WELSH MINERS.

### GREAT RUSH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., April 19.

The rush of Welsh miners to Cardiff recruiting offices is so great that the latter though working day and night are unable to cope with the rush. Hence an appeal has been issued for clerical assistance for recruiting officers.

# WYTSCHAETE BEING RETAKEN.

## SITUATION RESTORED AT METEREN.

## WITHDRAWAL EAST OF YPRES.

*The British violently counter-attacked last evening near Wytschaete. The enemy has been driven back on a wide front halway to Bailleul. Our lines have moved in the direction of Neuve Eglise and we have retaken parts and probably the whole Whytschaete. The situation, at Meteren was restored by a counter-attack. Terrific and unintermittent gunfire has been going on since Tuesday evening in this sector. In the Zillebeke sector the enemy's massed waves were shot down like mown hay. The enemy is still bringing fresh reserves from Russia. There was intense hostile bombardments on the whole Lys battlefront followed by attacks from Forest de Nieppe to Wyschaete. All were repulsed.*

*On the French front there were fairly great artillery and patrol encounters on the Somme and the Oise fronts and the French successfully carried out several Coups-de-main. Enemy concentrations are found North of the Somme. Between Hangard and Nayon there is less fighting.*

*An East Africa communiqué states that the British troops have been converging against the Germans concentrated northwards of the Lurio river. General Edwards' troops seized the town of Medoboma on the 12th instant.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

### BRITISH ATTACK NEAR WYTSCHAETE

#### GERMAN ATTACK TOWARDS METEREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 18.

A British communiqué says we successfully counter-attacked last evening in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. Our counter-attack also restored the situation at Meteren which we retain. We repulsed with loss the repeated attacks northwards of Baulleul.

Our fire at a close range caught bodies of enemy infantry advancing in a close formation and inflicted heavy casualties. The enemy endeavoured to develop an attack yesterday afternoon eastward of Robecq but our artillery broke up the advance.

In consequence of the enemy's progress on the Lys front our troops in the forward positions eastward of Ypres withdrew to the new line. The withdrawal was carried out deliberately undisturbed by the enemy. German parties advancing over the old positions were caught and destroyed by the fire of our outposts.

We drove out parties who entered the trenches opposite Boyelles where our line was completely restored. There was a considerable increase in hostile cannonading this morning on the British front southward of the Somme.

### TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING NEAR WYTSCHAETE.

#### DETERMINED ENEMY ATTACK ON DAAMSLTRASSE LINE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says:—

In the course of three years' experience of this war I have never heard such terrific and unintermittent gunfire as has been going on since yesterday afternoon and is still proceeding. It is like the roar of a factory full of high speed machinery parts of which are constantly crashing off through roof and walls. The battle is raging with incredible intensity, but notwithstanding the weight and desperation of attacks the enemy has not gained further ground. Perhaps the best news was that last night we were advancing in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. Early yesterday the enemy made a heavy determined attack on the Daamstrasse line mid-way between Hollebeke and St. Eloi where he was beaten off.

Our artillery dispersed large bodies concentrating for another attempt. Among the many attempts yesterday one of the greatest was against the Zillebeke sector Here the enemy's massed waves were shot down like mown hay. They were ordered to retire whereupon our gunners got them in the flanks with open sights and the slaughter was appalling.

### HECATOMBS OF GERMAN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. April 18.

A semi-official statement says the enemy paid dearly for his successes between Bailleul and Neuve Eglise with frightful hecatombs of the dead. Whole battalions were thrown in with unexampled disregard for human life. Undoubtedly the enemy will continue the battle with fresh reinforcements and make fresh sacrifices. His objective is clear, namely, to turn the range of heights rising 150 metres above the plain between Cassel and Bailleul. This operation demands a little time and the Franco-British forces may stop it.

### "THE WING OF SACRIFICE."

#### EFFECT OF BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., April 18.

A somewhat more cheerful note characterises the papers to-day following the reports of British counter-attacking and indications such as the German attack at Robeneq that the enemy is diverting his main effort further South and again threatening Bethune. This is probably partly due to the fact that French reinforcements are coming into line but there is still anxiety as to when Marshal Foch will make the decisive stroke, now that the British have stood for four weeks the hammering of immense German reserves, estimated at 420,000 men in a fashion which has led French writers to describe British armies as the "Wing of sacrifice."

Though all experts do not endorse the opinion advanced in some quarters that the advance in the critical Northern theatre has been definitely checked, it is agreed that Germans have not obtained, the decisive result they aimed at, thanks to the extreme stubornness of British resistance. The battle in fact appears to be following the course of the great series of German thrusts in October 1914 which ended at Ypres and in failure. There was then no Allied reserve and that reserve now exists and has not yet been used. Probably there will still be continuous fluctuations in the Northern area for some time to come, but the salient fact in fighting is the staying power of the British soldiers. He has withstood the severest tests for the month and the frequency with which the enemy has been repulsed at various points and is now being vigorously counter-attacked is the healthiest sign.

### BRITISH ARMY'S ARDUOUS ROLE.

#### EFFECT OF RECENT GERMAN SUCCESSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. April 18.

The gravity of the position resulting from the latest German successes is admitted by the newspapers, but there is still no note of despondency. It is recognised that the British army has been assigned the arduous role of delaying the advance of a numerically superior enemy and holding tenaciously every foot of the ground, but a disaster is unimaginable for the Allies' line is still unbroken.

In this connection Mr. Field-Marshal Haig's appeal to troops is recalled in which he spoke of the French forces hurrying to their support and confidence is felt that they will intervene at the proper time. It is a repetition of Verdun on a grander scale with Bailleul, Neuve Eglise and Wytschaete each representing Thiaumont farm, all offered to the enemy at the price of his exhaustion.

It is pointed out, however, that the Allies' tactics of delay cannot be pressed much longer as the German successes now threaten not merely the Ypres sector, but the control of the coast. It is even urged by some experts that it would be better to abandon Ypres and Passchendaele immediately for the Germans are now behind Ypres both north and south. They have also pressed the British back westwards six or seven miles from the Messines ridge to the east of the line of heights dominating the countryside. Wytschaete is the easternmost of these hills and its loss is therefore more important than Bailleul.

The battle during the next few days will probably develop northwards against Mounts Kemmel, Noir and Rouge, the average heights being 500 feet. Some satisfaction is obtained from the reflection that this was not an original German plan. Their objective last week was Bethune, but they were held there; they tried Hazebrouch which is a more important centre than Bailleul, but were stopped there also; they are now exerting their strength northwards, but the previous two failures, also that at Amiens, justify the hope that the enemy may be stopped again.

The disquieting feature is the evidence that the enemy is still bringing fresh divisions from Russia enabling him to increase the weight and pressure. The "Times" declares that the Germans can draw reserves from Russia for months. Correspondents testify from their own experience to the magnificent spirit of the English and the Scottish regiments who are fighting so sturdily. Every man is convinced

(Continued on page 8.)

### ANOTHER WATERLOO.

#### BATTLE WITH UNBROKEN FRONT.

#### WYTSCHAETE BEING RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17, 7-20 p.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

A high British military authority in the course of his weekly review said the situation at midday yesterday was very anxious. If the enemy could maintain pressure from either side of Bailleul, grave danger would have resulted to the vital ridge of the heights extending from Kemmel to Cassel, which are the backbone of our defence on the northern part of the battle-front.

The news to-day is decidedly better; we have driven the enemy back on a wide front half way to Bailleul. We have driven the enemy back on a wide front half way to Baillenl. We have advanced our line in the direction of Neuve Eglise and improved it; and we have retaken parts and probably the whole of Wytschaete.

The decision to withdraw on the Ypres front, mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig was made on Sunday, before the fall of Bailleul. It was therefore not a hasty movement. It was a regrettable military necessity and was completed by Monday night. Our army is going through a very severe strain and the situation is still decidedly serious, but it must be rememberd that we have plumped for a united front and our forces are under one supreme general, which is a wise and proper decision. We must accept the consequences and look at the enormous battle not only from the point of view of our losses but from the point of view of the Entente as a whole.

WHERE IS BLUCHER?

The British army is now playing the role it has often played in history; it is fighting a Waterloo and being hammered while Blucher is marching to the battlefront. Provided we stand the hammering without breaking;; and provided Blucher is marching to the field there is no reason for despair, but, very much reason for confidence.

In the battle of Armentieres, the Germans employed 28 divisions; and since March 21st, they have employed 126 divisions on the whole battle front of which the British alone have engaged 79. Of these we have fought 28 twice and one three times. The French alone have engaged 24 enemy divisions of which they have fought four twice, while the British and the French together have engaged 23, of which they have fought 15 twice and one three times. It is unpleasant to stand hammering but from the big point of view we are standing it and the only question is where is Blucher? We have taken the strain of these battles off the French Army which is considerably larger than ours. Therefore from a broad point of view our sacrifices are the necessary part of the great plan.

### PATROL ENCOUNTERS ON SOMME AND OISE FRONTS.

#### SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUPS-DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

A French communiqué says there were fairly great artillery and patrol encounters on the Somme and the Oise fronts. We carried out several coups-de-main notably south-west of Butte-du-Mesnil, in the region of Tahure and north of Fluey and we took prisoners.

An enemy attack east of Samogneux on the right of the Meuse failed.

### RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

#### KING'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., April 18.

The King has sent a letter to "The Times" expressing great satisfaction that the Fund of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John has reached the immense total of ten millions sterling.

Congratulating "The Times" on this, His Majesty says:

*"I am especially proud of the noble generosity displayed by Britons overseas and I do not forget the magnificence with which the American Red Cross has supported the British Red Cross. Never was the need for the continuance of the ministrations of the Red Cross more urgent and I earnestly trust that the Joint Committee with the powerful help of the "Times" and the press at home and overseas will be enabled until victory is won to maintain without abatement its sacred mission to the wounded and the sick and the prisoners whose welfare has our unfailing solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy."*

### CLO. TRENCHARD'S RESIGNATION.

#### DUE TO DIFFERENCES WITH LORD ROTHERMERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., April 18.

In the House of Commons, Major Baird announced that Colonel Trenchard's resignation was in consequence of differences of opinion with Lord Rothermere are regards Colonel Trenchard's powers and duties.

### BRITISH SUCCESSES IN E. AFRICA.

#### GERMANS BEING PRESSED ON BOTH SIDES.

#### SEVERE LOSSES IN ENEMY MAIN GROUP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

An East Africa communiqué says since April 1st. General Edwards' columns from the coast and General Northey's columns from Lake Nyasa in spite of the height of the rainy season have been converging against the Germans concentrated northward of the Lurio river. One of General Northey's columns on the 5th. occupied Mahua, south-west of Msalu, and a detachment pushed eastward in spite of the flooded rivers and inflicted severe losses on the 11th on the main German group which was encountered moving south-west from Msalu towards Mahua. General Edwards' troops after a night march seized Medoboma on the 12th after a battle lasting all day in which the Germans lost severely.

### SLAUGHTER OF GERMANS AT METEREN.

#### BODIES PILED BY ROADSIDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 10-10 p.m., April 18.

Mr. Percival Phillips describes the German methods of attack on Western front in an account of the heroic stand by certain English units who prevented the enemy from breaking through between Meteren and Strazeele and kept repelling rushes throughout the night. Germans dribbled in a few men at a time, fresh parties coming along despite the slaughter of their predecessors. The ceaseless trickle of grey among khaki uniforms resulted in the accumulation in certain pockets no matter how fast the British worked guns Sometimes these pockets drifting together like particles of quick-silver, would suddenly become a formidable menace on a flank. The incessant flow of Germans in twos and threes was on one occasion built into a machinegun attack on one of the British Headquarters whose staff, working at high pressure in a cottage, found itself in the local "no-man's land" with bullets pattering on the walls. A relief force nipped the German advance just as it was about to cut off the cottage. Frequently the line shifted so quickly that units in the rear found themselves in the front and a Company of Germans would be stranded enclosed by khaki.

The feature of the battle is the heroism of British transport drivers loading ammunition sometimes only a few hundred yards from German machinegunners, supplying the front line with food and driving throughout as calmly as possible amidst constant bombardment. Mr. Phillips says the slaughter of Germans at Meteren was unprecedented. Bodies were piled by the roadside lining the hedges. He emphasises that in straightening the Passchendaele salient all guns were removed and ammunition was removed or destroyed. Nothing of value was left.

### BATUM OCCUPIED.

#### AFTER SURRENDER OF FORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

A Turkish communiqué says we occupied Batum after the forts had been stormed or had surrendered.

### GREEKS CROSS THE STRUMA.

#### BRITISH OCCUPY TOWNS OF KUMLI AND ORMANLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 18.

A British communiqué from Salonika says the Greeks crossed the Struma above Lake Tahinos and occupied the villages of Bejlikmah, Kakaraska, Salmah, Kispiki and Ada. The operation was successful and the casualties were slight. The British further north occupied Kumli and Ormanli and captured a few Bulgarians.

### AUSTRIA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

#### BARON BURIAN SUCCEEDS COUNT CZERNIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 18.

Baron Burian, the Austrian Finance Minister, has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to Count Czernin.

### BURIAN'S APPOINTMENT.

#### GUARANTEEING CLOSEST AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

Vienna newspapers regard the appointment of Baron Burian as guaranteeing the closest Austro-German alliance without restrictions.

### PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S DISCLOSURES

#### TRANSLATION PUBLISHED.

#### "LORD GREY DID ALL A MAN COULD TO AVERT WAR."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. April 18.

The translation of Prince Lichnowsky's famous memorandum has been published and Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons to-day that it would be widely circulated. Professor Gilbert Murray who writes the preface to the translation contributes to to-day's "Daily Chronicle" an article on the memoir. *Inter alia*, Professor Murray says "the memoir is not indiscreet or passionate. It tells the story with a devastating simplicity, a story of good faith thwarted by bad faith, wisdom by madness and the patience of the peace-maker by the fret greed of those who placed their hopes in war. The story is not so new in England as in Germany. It only confirms what we knew from the White Paper and other diplomatic correspondence.

HIS THREE MAIN CONCLUSIONS.

Prince Lichnowsky gives his three main conclusions about the German policy, namely, that before the 23rd July, 1914 Germany encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia though fully aware of the danger of its action leading to a world war.

Between the 23rd July and the 30th July 1914 Germany rejects the British and all other proposals for mediation.

On the 30th July when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms with Russia, Germany prevented him by launching her ultimatum. All this is a matter of common knowledge with us.

On the other hand, the secret council at Potsdam on the 5th July 1914, at which the Emperor decided upon this war policy is evidently common knowledge in German diplomatic circles and Prince Lichnowsky only mentions it in passing. Everyone now knows that Lord Grey did all a man could do to avert the war but some critics are still inclined to argue that his previous pro-French and pro-Russian policy had been directed against Germany and brought the war nearer.

QUESTIONS AT ISSUE: BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Prince Lichnowsky's evidence on this point is quite clear. "Lord Grey having settled all the outstanding points of difference with France and Russia, wished to make similar agreements with us. It was not his object to isolate us but to make us partners in the existing association."

Prince Lichnowsky then gives Lord Grey's own words describing his aim as 'without interfering with our existing friendship with France and Russia which has no aggressive obligations upon England, to arrive at a *rapprochement* and friendly understanding with Germany'. Prince Lichnowsky shows how this aim was pursued."

Professor Murray proceeds to mention the three main questions at issue between Britain and Germany before the war, namely the Bagdad railway, the Portuguese colonies and the German naval programme. Lord Grey agreed not to object to the eventual acquisition of the Portuguese colonies by Germany provided that Portugal's consent was obtained in a legitimate manner. Lord Grey's only stipulation was that certain Anglo-German secret treaties must be published, one of which, in 1898 divided the Portuguese colonies into economic spheres of influence between England and Germany. Professor Murray says there was nothing sinister in this treaty. It involves no claim to territory. We merely agreed not to push our trade in one part and Germany agreed not to push hers in other part but the German Government refused to agree to the publication of treaties and Prince Lichnowsky considered this refusal insensate.

To have published this treaty would have let the German people into the secret that England, whom they were taught to regard as an enemy, was really acting as a friend. Professor Murray proceeds, "The story is just the same as with the Baghdad railway and German shipbuilding, namely, the steady endeavour by Lord Grey, even at the cost of some risk, to meet Germany's legitimate wishes and help her to a place in the circle of "cordial understanding" and steady determination in the heart of the German Government to be round by no ties which might hamper in the future the unlimited craving for power."

Professor Murray wonders why the German Government allowed the Lichnowsky memoirs to be published in Germany. He suggests the reason is that the German Government is riding on two horses. "If the Western offensive succeeds then the cry will be "Gott strafe England;" the confessed contrivers of so splendid a war will be national heroes and none will listen to the small voice of Prince Lichnowsky. If the offensive fails it will be just as well to have the people prepared for some reasonable concessions. If this is true, then there is some power in the background behind the German militarists ready to profit by their successes if they win and equally ready to discard them if they lose. Ludendorff triumphant will be the master of the world, but Ludendorff beaten will not even be the master of Germany."

### NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

#### NO EXEMPTION FOR MEMBERS FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. April 18.

The Government has announced that it does not intend to exempt members of the Parliament from military service.

### IRISH HOME RULE.

#### UNIONISTS URGE PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

#### ALSO ADVOCATE FEDERAL BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

"The Times" publishes a letter from nine representative Unionists urging a prompt settlement of the Irish question and advocating a federal bill compatible with the extension of self-government to the other parts of the Kingdom. "The Times" parliamentary correspondent, commenting on the letter says the Unionist Party, in spite of the gloomy predictions of older members, refused to believe that an Irish settlement will abolish its *raison d'etre*.

### HOME RULE BEFORE CONSCRIPTION.

#### DEMAND OF LABOUR MINISTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 16.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., April 18.

Labour Ministers in an interview with Mr. Lloyd-George pressed for Irish Self-Government before the application of conscription and urged the adoption of the majority report of the Convention.

### MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

#### NO UNDERTAKING TO MEN OVER 45 FOR HOME DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Peel, moving the second reading of the Military Service Bill, said no undertaking could be given that men over forty-five would be merely employed on home defence. On the contrary it was believed that many such were able to take their place in the fighting lines.

### MAN POWER BILL.

#### SECOND READING IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

In the discussion on the Man Power Bill, in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne heartily welcomed the measure. Their duty was to help and encourage to the utmost the gallant army. He said he felt very strongly on the matter, and he was ready to throw over many old notions and antagonisms. That could now be done without inconsistency or harming the pledges given under different and less serious circumstances. At the same time Lord Lansdowne described the policy of conscription in Ireland, as one of doubtful wisdom.

Lord Derby, replying on debate, for the Government, emphasised the great gravity of the present situation. Any minimising of the gravity would in his opinion be disastrous. At the same time he desired to emphasise that although one must have the greavest anxiety, he was still quite confident as regards the result. He supported conscription in Ireland, because, he believed the Government would get from it a number of young men who would more than fill up the casualties sustained since March 21st.

The House passed the second reading of the Bill.

### KARL'S LETTER BEFORE FRENCH CHAMBER.

#### M. RIBOT'S DISCLOSURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

The dossier regarding Emperor Karl's letter has been laid on the table of the Chamber. It shows that the letter was written in pencil. Prince Sixte gave President Poincare a copy. As he asked that the matter should be kept secret M. Ribot did not inform the new Government but disclosed the contents in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino. The three ministers agreed that it offered no basis for discussion.

### CANADA'S DRASTIC STEPS FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

#### CANCELLING ALL EXEMPTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

OTTAWA, April 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., April 18.

Canada is taking drastic action speedily to raise reinforcements, cancelling all exemptions and calling up all single men from 20 to 23 inclusive. The Government has decided rapidly to review exemptions to 34. Treaties are being negotiated to compel the service of aliens resident in Canada.

### MARSHAL FOCH.

#### NO POWER OVER APPOINTMENT OR REMOVAL OF BRITISH OFFICER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that Marshal Foch had no power over the appointment or removal of any British officer.

# WITHOUT HOME RULE HOME DEFENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

## MRS. BESANT ON INJUSTICE OF CANCELLATION OF PASSPORTS.

## PERIL OF PARTIAL REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

This evening Mrs. Besant addressed a crowded mass meeting at Beadon Square on the present situation created by recent message of the Prime Minister and the decision of the British War Cabinet stopping the Home Rule deputation to England. Mr. B. Chakravarty presided.

In the course of her speech Mrs. Besant said:—The political position at present is changing almost every day. When I said I would speak in Calcutta I wanted to tell you something of the progress of the Home Rule movement in England on behalf of India, but since then several other things have happened changing the whole political position. First we have had three messages from the Cabinet of Great Britain. One of these messages informed us that the position was one of military difficulty when a crisis in the war had been reached and that every part of the Empire was called upon to give the greatest help it could give. Then we had another message stopping Mr. Tilak's deputation from leaving Colombo and saying that the Home Rule deputation could not be allowed to go to England. Then we have the Viceroy, faithful to his promise in the Supreme Council, telegraphing to England and asking them to reconsider their position. Then we had another telegram saying that they cannot be allowed to go. That was after the Viceroy had encouraged the idea—(applause)—after the Viceroy in the Supreme Council declared that he would welcome the idea of deputation to England and promised to facilitate them in every possible way. He seems to have tried to keep his promise. He seems to have endeavoured to persuade the English Cabinet to behave like reasonable people, but the Cabinet has definitely refused and the deputation is not to be allowed to start now.

FREE HAND GIVEN TO INDIA'S SLANDERERS.

If the Cabinet at the beginning had said that during the time of the war they would have no political agitation in England then we should have known where we were, but instead of that they have allowed Lord Sydenham and the merchants of the city of London—who exploited the resources of India—they have allowed them to carry on a political propaganda against the grant of reforms to India. We have had Lord Sydenham forming an Indo-British Association and that Association is carrying on a propaganda of slander and of falsehood. We have seen them address to the Labour Party in a conference assembled a manifesto against Home Rule being granted. That propaganda is allowed to go on week after week and month after month. The War Cabinet did not find out that this was objectionable, they did not say that that was improper. But now they declare that it is improper that a deputation should go from India to oppose, to expose, the slanders of Lord Sydenham and to put the cause of the Indian people before the British democracy. Surely, it is not just, surely it is not fair, that we should not be allowed to defend ourselves. Surely, if Lord Sydenham is allowed to slander India and to declare that she shall not have Home Rule, then Mr. Tilak ought to be allowed to go to oppose Lord Sydenham and to claim Home Rule for India. (Applause.)

AGITATION NECESSARY.

I was saying that if they had been stopped it would be well, but you know what is the case. They are carrying on the work in England to govern the Indian trend of thought, to prevent the development of Indian resources for the benefit of India. They want Indian resources developed for the benefit of the Empire, that is, for the pockets of the British capitalists, who will exploit the country for their own advantage. (Applause.) Even here at the present time you find concession being made to a British firm and refused to an Indian. You find then a monopoly of bamboo pulp for paper put through for long years for a British firm, while a similar demand from an Indian firm is refused. Surely, then, it is necessary for the days that are coming after the war, for the days of commercial struggle, for the days of great struggle, it is necessary that some of you should go to England to explain your condition, point out your difficulties, win the sympathy of the democracy and so make ready for the passage of reforms, which shall make you masters in your own country. (Applause.) Now we have a request for help to be given. The position politically for us is a very critical one. Mr. Montagu has made a scheme of reforms, but they are not yet published, they will not be published till they are submitted to the Cabinet of England. When they are submitted and published in England, then we want our own men to be there to criticise them, to point out their deficiency and to show where they are inadequate. Suppose that the reforms proposed by Mr. Montagu are not satisfactory; suppose that they are practically illusory, as they were in the Morley-Minto reforms. Suppose it does not give them that which India has demanded. What is then to be our position? Now, there are certain points brought out by the Congress and the Moslem League in its last sitting which are of vital importance. We have demanded that the Congress-League scheme shall be the first instalment of the reforms. It is quite inadequate. It does not ask for nearly enough, but it is a step in the right direction. We have asked that there shall be complete responsible government in India at an early date, not floating about in the air, not to be left inadequate. For, we know that that means a putting off and a putting off continually. The demand is that self-government should be given at an early date and that the date is to be named in the statute, so that there shall be no quarrel afterwards about it. We have asked for the control of the purse. We have asked for the control over the executive. Now, suppose when the reforms come out you find these things are not given; suppose that in the statute there is no date given, at which complete responsible government prevail in India; suppose they do not give you the power of the purse; suppose they do not give you control by the legislature over the executive. I ask you to realise that unless these things are given to you the reforms will be useless and will be another fraud upon the Indian nation (applause) unless you have real power, unless you control your taxation, unless you can control the executive. Without these changes you may as well have no reforms at all. For, you should remember that a small inadequate reform becomes an obstacle in the way of larger reform which is wanted. The Minto-Morley reforms have been so inadequate in the Legislative Council of Madras that one of the members in the presence of the Governor declared that the proceedings were a faree. In your Supreme Legislative Council another member declared that the Council was only a glorified debating society. This is not political power, that is not the reform that India demands and if we are only offered the mere *simulacrum* of reform, then I say that we ought to accept it, that we ought not to say that we are satisfied even for a moment, but that we should carry on an active, a more active than ever agitation until we get this. (Applause.)

DANGER OF PARTIAL REFORMS.

Now friends, there is a danger—there is a serious danger—when partial reforms are given, that a few people will be willing to take them for more than they are worth. You will have people saying to you that it is better to take half a loaf than to have nothing at all, that if you refused an inadequate reform you may get nothing at all. There is in the message that came to-day from the War Cabinet something which is utterly undesirable. In that message you are told that it may spoil the question of reform if your Home Rule propaganda is carried on. That kind of threat to the Indian nation is by no means in good taste. It is by no means desirable. If suddenly you are to be called upon to defend the Empire, then they are bound to give India the freedom by which alone an army can be raised in the country. (Applause.) You cannot arouse enthusiasm, you cannot possibly win any kind of patriotic feeling among the people, unless they feel that they are fighting for their country, for their own hearths and homes, for their own wives and children, to defend India as well as the Empire against the German menace, against the possibility of German invasion. If you want to arouse popular enthusiasm, if you want to win thousands and thousands of Indians in order that they might swell the ranks of the army, then you can only do it by making an appeal to their love of the country which lies awake in every Indian heart. It is idle to endeavour to get people to fight as mere mercenaries, for reforms in which they have no interest.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

Look at Ireland to-day. Ireland has been asking for Home Rule. Ireland is represented in the British Parliament. She does not pay taxes levied by another country. She has a voice in the making of the laws. She has power to make herself heard. Now what was it that Mr. Lloyd George said and that others also said in Parliament when the question of conscription was raised? They said you cannot ask any man to fight for principles whose application is refused in their own country. Why is it improper for India to ask for Home Rule, if it is right for Ireland to ask for Home Rule? Ireland is a country of only four millions of people and she has many members, some 60 members, I think, in the House of Commons. Here is a country of 315 millions of people (applause) and not a single representative in the British Parliament. (Shame.) Members here although elected by the people have no power over the taxes, no real voice in the budget, no authority in the making of laws. Surely, if England can pass a Home Rule Bill for Ireland in the middle of the war, she can also pass a Home Rule Bill for India (applause), while the same war is going on. Otherwise, it is a mere hypocrisy to talk as they are doing and the pretence of fighting for liberty becomes a sham. It cannot be pretended in Ireland that the question is an easy one. Notwithstanding the position of things in Ireland you find that the War Cabinet is prepared to reconsider the measure of Home Rule for Ireland in order that they may be able to call upon the Irishmen to help them in the war. Then, I say, friends, that if Ireland has a right to Home Rule in order that she may fight for England, India has a right for Home Rule if she is to be asked to fight for the Empire. (Applause.) The same measure should be meted out the same justice should be done to one country as to the other.

HOME RULE AND HOME DEFENCE.

You will have to consider now the question which will very soon arrive. If India is to defend herself against a possible invasion, then India must be armed in self-defence in order that she may preserve her own land from the enemy. That is a point that I would ask you all to think over. You cannot separate the question of Home Defence from the question of Home Rule. If they want you to defend your country by force of arms, then they must make you free men, for only free men can be trusted to fight the battles of their country. (Applause.) They tell us against the views of Sir Harcourt Butler that there is a danger from Central Asia. India has faced that danger from invasion very often. In the past many invaders have come to India, sometimes to secure the position of conquerors, and sometimes to be rolled back, but never till now if the invaders come, will they see in front of them a disarmed and helpless India.

ARMS ACT MUST BE ABOLISHED.

Since 1878 the Arms Act has prevented you from bearing arms, you have been shut out from the army, you have been forbidden to defend yourselves either against wild beasts or against wild men and if England now wanted your help, if England now desires your help, first she should abolish the Arms Act and then she should call out the young men and train them as a citizen army in the first place. As the Commander-in-Chief said the other day, let them learn first to guard their own soil and then some may be drilled enough to help to defend Imperial interest. But England is fighting for her own liberty, for her own soil, for the defence of her own land against the German menace and you have the same fights to learn, to defend your country and to keep your own soil free from the feet of the invader.

These are the main points that I desire to put to you. A response to the War Cabinet may be necessary from the whole of India and not only from fragments of it. Let us be determined that we should help as far as we can, but we cannot succeed unless the nation is promised freedom. Well do we know that in this country the longing for Home Rule is so great, the wish for Home Rule so powerful, that if England would say, as she ought to say, "Liberty shall be yours, you also shall be free on the soil of India," there would rise up not hundreds, not thousands, but millions of men ready to be trained for the defence of the liberty that they want. Let us then make it our cry: "Home Rule and the defence of the soil!" Let us join them together so that none can tear them apart. Let us tell the British Cabinet, "Do for us what you do for Ireland. You gave them Home Rule and then you call upon them to fight your battles. Give us Home Rule and you shall not call upon us to help in vain." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Chakravarti then declared the meeting dissolved.

# PROTEST AGAINST WAR CABINET DECISION.

## NEED OF MEETING INDO-BRITISH CALUMNY.

## APPEAL TO PREMIER.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India:—

I am directed by the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League to state that the news that His Majesty's Government have finally refused permission to allow the Home Rule Deputation headed by Mr. B. G. Tilak to proceed to England has been received with profound regret. They feel that His Majesty's Government in taking this action must have done so under a misapprehension as to the nature and intentions of the Deputation and have failed to realise the unfortunate effects of it on public opinion in this country. The Indian public would refuse to be a party to any course which was calculated to cause embarassment at this critical juncture to the authorities in England and His Majesty's Government may rest assured that had the delegates proceeded to England they would have maintained a scrupulous regard for this sincere feeling of the Indian people. But in view of the vigorous campaign led by Lord Sydenham and other influential persons against self-government for India now being carried on in England they feel the emergent necessity that the representatives of the Indian National movement should be able to place their case directly before the elector of the United Kingdom in whose hands the ultimate decision regarding the scheme of reforms now under consideration lies. I am therefore to urge once more upon the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government the desirability of rescinding their orders.

(Sd.) M. A. Jinnah,
President.

## LORD PIRRIE'S APPEAL TO SHIPYARD WORKERS.

### TO REDOUBLE THE SPLENDID EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., April 18.

Lord Pirrie urgently appeals to shipyard workers, employers and all connected with shipbuilding to redouble the splendid efforts already made, reminding them that they can take almost a direct part in countering the enemy offensive which has thrown a greatly increased burden on the Allies' resources.

## EXECUTION OF BOLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Bolo has been executed.

## MORE GERMAN VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon April 18.

The famous leaning Virgin on the Albert Cathedral was shot down by the Germans yesterday.

## BRITISH ARMY'S ARDUOUS ROLE.

(Continued from page 7.)

of ultimate victory. Some writers suggest that Admiral Beatty's sweep through the Cattegat was connected with the anticipation of an attempt by the German fleet to participate in the offensive.

## ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS NORTH OF SOMME,

### COMPARATIVE LULL FROM HANGARD TO NOYON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, in a message dated 16th, says although there have been no important battles from Hangard to Noyon for several days, activities have been reciprocal. Enemy concentrations north of Somme indicate that the enemy has not abandoned hope of breaking through to Amiens. The French have maintained artillery supremacy and the enemy front lines and communications are continuously bombarded, paralysing attempts to fortify positions, breaking up convoys and impeding the establishment of hostile batteries. Meanwhile we are organising positions in readiness for enemy onslaughts.

SPLENDID WORK OF AIRCRAFT.

The French aviators have done magnificently. During nine days and nights they have dropped seventy-three tons of bombs on enemy railway and munitions centres, and in the same period thirty-one enemy aeroplanes, and three balloons were shot down on the battlefield. Innumerable attacks have been made by our fleets of aeroplanes. Many attacks, as many as eighty machines engaging at a time, have been made on troop trains and marching troops which were machine-gunned from an altitude of from five to three hundred feet. One of the squadrons' work on 12th included 350 flights, and fighting planes took part in 120 air fights in which eight enemy planes were brought down, twenty-three forced down damaged, five balloons destroyed and five damaged.

Forty-eight tons of explosives were dropped during various expeditions in which Italian squadrons participated.

## HOSTILE BOMBARDMENT ON LYS FRONT.

### ANGLO-FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 18.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig said: "There were intense hostile bombardments this morning on the whole Lys battlefront followed by attacks from Foret de Nieppe to Wytschaete. All were repulsed, considerable losses being inflicted.

Our counter-attacks reported this morning succeeded in entering the villages of Meteren and Wytschaete, but were unable to maintain the positions in face of continued attacks. The French are now co-operating in this sector.

## GERMANS OCCUPY AN OUT-POST SYSTEM.

### BELGIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DRIVE THEM OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 18.

A Belgian communiqué says: the Germans in force attacked and gained a footing in the outpost system between Blankaertpond and the railway from Ypres to Thourout. Counter-attacks completely drove the enemy out and we took six hundred prisoners.

## EFFECT YPRES WITHDRAWAL

### POWER OF RESISTANCE STIFFENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., April 18.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring this evening, says the opinion is general amongst troops that the past twenty-four hours have been anything but good for the enemy in spite of his successes at Bailleul, Ravelsberg and Messines ridge. The last named has been largely neutralised because "at what a price" it was taken! Our withdrawal east of the Ypres was accomplished with masterly skill, the net result of which has been greatly to stiffen our power of resistance whilst forcing the enemy to lengthen his communications across the unfavourable terrain.

The bitter intensity of fighting which had been in progress since yesterday morning lulled during the morning. The hurricane artillery duel subsided into spasmodic outbursts with intervals of comparative calm. We took a goodly number of prisoners in the past two days.

There are signs of another attack coming between Bailleul and Wytschaete. Doubtless the enemy is determined after the heavy sacrifices he has paid to get Wytschaete to make another onslaught and again remove us from it.

Yesterday and yesterday night there was a sharp conflict at Boyelles, south of Arras, but the situation is quiet to-day. Our positions are being fully held. Fierce shelling at Villers-Brettonneux led to expectations of an infantry assault, but it has not yet materialised.

## ENEMY BOMBARDMENT N. OF MONTDIDIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 18.

Last night's French communiqué says there was no infantry action.

The enemy furiously bombarded our front lines and some villages north of Montdidier and our batteries effectively countered.

# LATEST CABLES

## COMBING OUT IN NEW ZEALAND.

### MONTHLY DRAFTS OF MEN TO BE INCREASED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WELLINGTON, April 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 19.

In the House of Representatives the Prime Minister referring to Mr. Lloyd George's appeal said that reinforcements were going to England some weeks before their normal dates. The monthly drafts would be increased in accordance with the Imperial Government's wishes and the supply of man-power would have precedence over production. New Zealand might have to follow Great Britain's example in increasing the military age and making greater combing out of non-essential occupations.

## WAR AND AUSTRALIAN WOMEN.

### READY TO FIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SYDNEY, April 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 19.

The serious news from the front has stimulated recruiting. Eight hundred members of the Female Voluntary Aid Corps during drill unanimously declared their willingness to go to the trenches and fight alongside their brothers if the authorities would permit.

## SOUTH AFRICANS AT MESSINES.

### APPRECIATION BY GENERAL SMUTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPETOWN, April. 18.
Recd. 2 a.m., April 19.

In the Assembly General Botha read a cable from General Smuts saying the "success of the South African Brigade at Messines ridge is one of the glorious events of war. As a unit their reputation is almost unrivalled and I trust that sufficient drafts will be sent forward."

The opposition leader Sir T. Smartt hoped that an appropriate reply on behalf of the Parliament and the country would be sent to General Smuts expressing the deep appreciation of the Brigade's magnificent services. This was agreed to without dissent.

## BETWEEN ROBECQ AND LOCON.

### HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 18, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., April 19.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—There was no change on the British front during night. There was great activity by hostile artillery from Givenchy to eastward of Robecq. There has been heavy bombardment of our positions between Locon and Robecq which was still continuing at dawn.

We repulsed local attacks last night in Merris sector.

The details of yesterday's fighting on Neippe forest and Wytschaete front established the severity of enemy's losses. Three waves of German infantry attacking south-eastward of Kemmel hill pressed back our lines slightly at one point. The counter-attack restored the situation and the attack was repulsed at all points. Three enemy attacks in Bailleul sector were completely repulsed and our line was intact on whole front yesterday morning.

## TEA BALLOTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 15.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., April 19.

5,975,000 pounds of Indian and 599,000 of Ceylon tea will be balloted for to-day. Only four million pounds are in sight for next week's ballot.

## GERMAN PRESS WELCOMES BURIAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., April 19.

German papers welcome the appointment of Baron Burian as a convinced supporter of the alliance policy.

## SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL NATIONAL BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Chauduri the Bengal National Bank case came up for final settlement. In this case the present directors of the Bank sued Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Maharaja of Durbhanga and other former directors of the Bank claiming about seven lakhs for alleged mismanagement. At previous hearings the case against the other defendants except Maharaja of Durbhanga was settled. To-day the case against the Maharaja was settled, the bank withdrawing the charges against the Maharaja and the latter returning securities in his possession to the bank.

With reference to the derailment of mixed train between Shahjewana and Sabhag already reported, the engine and four vehicles were derailed at 11 hours on the 16th instant. The two damaged goods vehicles were removed at 12 in the night. rough communication has been restored.

# TO MOBILISE INDIA'S RESOURCES.

## REPRESENTATIVE MEETING TO BE HELD.

### CO-OPERATION OF ALL CLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 18.

With reference to the recently published telegrams which have passed between the Prime Minister and the Viceroy it is understood that Lord Chelmsford has decided to convene a meeting, representative of all India at Delhi on the 27th instant. His Excellency has invited the attendance of several prominent ruling chiefs, also of all non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. He has also asked heads of provinces to depute representatives of various shades of opinion to attend the Conference. The object of the meeting is to invite the co-operation of all classes, firstly in sinking domestic differences and in bringing about cessation of political propaganda during the present crisis; secondly, in securing the active support of all classes in the measure necessary for the prosecution of the war with special reference to man-power and the development of India's resources; and thirdly, in cheerfully bearing the sacrifices which may be necessary to achieve victory.

It is further understood that the Viceroy has intimated that he hopes that heads of provinces will follow up the projected meeting at Delhi by convening meetings in their respective provinces as soon after the 27th as possible, with a view to concentrating measures for giving effect to the resolutions on the above subjects which may be passed at Delhi and which will be published in due course.

The decision of the Governor-General in Council to hold a great conference at Delhi immediately in order to call a truce to political differences and to combine all classes and creeds for the prosecution of the war, is generally understood in India to mobilise the entire resources of the country at this great crisis. Indians and Europeans will gather united under the leadership of Lord Chelmsford in this demonstration. For Indians the events that it foreshadows, will be a test of fitness to take up the heritage of that fuller Imperial citizenship that the Secretary of State is in their midst to organise; for Europeans it will be a rallying point for the commencement of increased sacrifices and deeds of war.

It is understood that in order to occasion as little additional burden as possible to the already overworked railways, the numbers of Council and other officials attending the Conference, will all travel as ordinary private passengers no special carriages being employed. The Ruling Chiefs are also understood to be patriotically reducing their retinues to the very lowest possible dimensions.

It is understood that the Viceroy will preside over the Conference in the Imperial Council Chamber on the 27th instant, the gathering probably dispersing about the evening of the 29th.

It is understood that the Viceroy has offered the services of his band and bodyguard to the military authorities, which offer has been accepted by them, and it is now under consideration as to how best their services can be utilised.

## CAPT. ROBINSON IN PRISON.

### LOCKED-UP BY GERMANS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 18.

The "Madras Mail" gives particulars of the circumstances in which the airman Captain W. L. Robinson, V.C., Madras, who won fame by felling a zepplin over London and who is now a prisoner of war in Germany was sentenced to a month's ordinary imprisonment by German authorities together with a brother officer named Lieutenant V. Baerlein. He was charged with attempting to bribe the Prison Guard to yield up key of a certain door. Evidence suggested that the officers were merely chaffing the German Guard who himself regarded their offer as a joke. Later a hole in the wall between a room and the sacristy of the church in camp was discovered and it was assumed that Lieutenant Baerlein was responsible for making it.

The court eventually sentenced Lieutenant Baerlein to three months' imprisonment and Captain Robinson to one month.

## IMPERSONATION BY ENGLISH LAD.

### POSES AS NAVAL LIEUTENANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

Before the Presidency Magistrate, J. R. Goldstream, an English lad of about 18 years, was charged with having cheated by impersonation Messrs. Harman and Co., and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta. The accused, who was up to November last a gunner employed in R.I.M., posed as a naval lieutenant, and, on the assumed garb, called on Messrs. Harman and Co., on 13th March and placed an order for Rs. 1,000 worth of wearing apparel. The following day he again called on the firm and purchased on credit about Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 worth of apparel and failed to pay for the same. On the 2nd instant he called on Messrs. Grindlay and Co., and produced a draft of their Bombay firm for Rs. 200. He represented himself to be Lieut. Maxwell of R.I.M., and informed the firm that he had an account in Bombay. The account was paid.

The accused was later arrested. He pleaded guilty to both the charges.

The magistrate sentenced him on each of two charges to four months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The court was informed by the police that there were two other charges against the accused for having worn the uniform of a naval lieutenant.

# RIVER CRAFT IN THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

*(Special for "The Bombay Chronicle.")*

The campaign in Mesopotamia has from the first been dependent upon river transport. The Tigris and the Euphrates, flowing down from Upper Mesopotamia to near Basra, where they unite and enter the Persian Gulf in one stream, known as the Shat-el-Arab, are practically the only means of communication in this difficult country, and consequently in our advance beyond Baghdad the organisation of transport on these rivers has been of paramount importance.

Neither the Tigris nor the Euphrates are easy rivers to navigate. The current is rapid, sometimes flowing as fast as 5 knots an hour, whilst the river courses bend and twist in a manner which makes it difficult to prevent a vessel going aground in negotiating the corners. The depth of the river varies greatly in the wet and the dry seasons: sometimes vessels drawing 7 feet of water can reach Baghdad: but in the dry season a vessel drawing more than 3ft. 6ins. could not be certain of getting so far.

These natural difficulties have not been reduced by the Turkish methods of river administration. Irrigation canals have been cut into both rivers without discrimination, and the natural variety is the depth of the stream has thus been accentuated. The Turks allowed bars to form at several points and dredging operations were never undertaken; wharves and docking facilities are either of a primitive character, or entirely absent.

Consequently, when we began operations in the Persian Gulf, one of the first steps taken was to set up proper authorities for port administration and river conservancy: piers and docks had to be built, cranes and dredgers brought from India and elsewhere; in fact, the accumulated neglect of years had to be remedied in a few weeks.

Special craft are necessary to maintain communications at all seasons on these difficult streams. The native craft, Maheilahs, Bellams, and the little coracles known as Quffehs, in which both rivers and Shat-el-Arab abound, are not very suitable for military purposes, though they have been used to a limited extent for carrying stores. These boats are either poled or sailed with a rough sail placed far forward in the bows. Their progress is consequently slow, and dependent on wind and tide. Craft of this character carry cargoes of from ten to a hundred tons, and sometimes as many as sixty passengers; their crews consist of three to eight Arab boatmen, whose ideas of boatmanship resemble closely those of the Thames holiday-maker.

Before the war there were few steamers or launches running in Mesopotamia. An English firm had for many years run a service of small steamers from Basra to Baghdad, and their experience proved invaluable to the Military authorities. Several steamers belonging to this firm were used as transports, and at first attempts were also made to use vessels which had been running on the Indian rivers. Some half dozen Thames steamers were also brought from England and did good service.

### Hospital Service on the Rivers.

A striking feature of the river transport arrangements in Mesopotamia has been the organisation of the hospital service for evacuating wounded down the rivers. Advanced dressing stations are established on the river banks, quite close to the front line, from which the wounded are carried down on stretchers, or in motor ambulances. From these dressing stations they are taken in motor launches to field ambulances lower down the river, whence they are carried on larger steamers to the Casualty Clearing Stations, and so ultimately back to the base hospitals at Basra. As far as possible it is arranged that the wounded shall not have to be taken from their stretchers and placed in cots on the steamers and launches. The deck space is kept as clear as possible, and the men are carried straight on to the ship, where they remain on their stretchers until they are carried off again at the end of the journey.

Motor launches for carrying wounded were first brought to Mesopotamia at the end of 1915, and there are now many in commission. The striking efficiency of their work was well illustrated last February (1917), in the fighting at Sann-i-Yat. Nearly all the wounded from this battle were evacuated in this manner, and the fact that most of the work had to be done by night, with the stream running at 5 miles per hour, make this achievement the more remarkable. By the end of January 1917, the Red Cross launches had carried many cases, and had travelled many miles of river, sometimes doing trips under their own power. A good description of these launches is given by Sir Arthur Lawley, of the Red Cross Society. "Two or three different types of launch are in service, according to the work for which they are intended; but the majority are forty-four feet launches with a speed of 8-10 knots and one engine of from 20-40 H.P., fitted right forward in a cabin just large enough to provide sleeping births for the two drivers, who as a rule sleep in their boats. The rest of the launch is open. Ordinarily the accommodation is for thirty-six sitting cases, or eight stretcher and sixteen sitting cases; though as many as fifty-six sitting cases have actually been carried in one trip. Substantial double awnings and side curtains protect the patients from the terrific heat of the sun's rays in the summer months."

### Gunboats.

In addition to the transports and hospital ships, gunboats have taken part with great success in the Mesopotamia operations. During the advance to Kut and Baghdad in February and March 1917, we had some 16 gunboats on the Tigris. These boats are armed with heavy and light guns, pom-poms and Maxims, and carry a crew of about 14 officers and 40. In the fighting at Sann-i-Yat in February (1917), they joined in the bombardment of the Turkish positions and afterwards pushed on up the river, shelling the retreating Turks. On February 24th the gunboat squadron entered Kut-el-Amara, and on the following days advanced in front of the Army to Baghdad, which was reached on March 11th, after heavy fighting, in which we had the satisfaction of retaking a gunboat which the Turks had captured from us during the retreat from Cteisphon in 1915, as well as other Turkish steamers.

Facilities for keeping all these vessels in repair, as well as erecting shops for re-constructing vessels brought out in sections, have naturally had to be provided on a considerable scale at the base ports. Engineering shops and plant of all kinds have had to be brought out from England and India; a motor repairing dockyard has been established, and an inspector of motor boats has been apopinted to give special advice on the motor boat services.

It is impossible, in the compass of this short article to convey any adequate impression of the work which has been done on the shores of the Shat-el-Arab. Docks and wharves have sprung up with incredible rapidity; first class machinery and plant have been brought from Europe and have now been working for many months. In fact, when the war is over, a neglected and languishing Eastern harbour will have been converted into a first class port judged by European Standards.

## USE OF INDIA'S MAN POWER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that popular leaders in Bombay should show so much indifference in the pressing question of the day. The whole of Bengal is astir to do its best for the Empire and many meetings are held and proposals are put forward how to contribute to the crying needs of the day. But in Bombay nobody seems to take the least notice of it. It is true that to a great extent, this indifference is due to the action of the Government in still keeping the Indians at arms length in all military matters but even then it is due to our Emperor that our leaders should do all they can to raising a decent number of men.

It is now proved beyond dispute that conscription in some form or other is the only key to the successful raising of large armies, and although it may be a debatable point as to whether conscription can be rightly applied to India, I am of opinion that, for the purposes of raising a citizen army for objects similar to that the Indian Defence Force, it is quite proper, nay necessary, that conscription should be resorted to in some form or other. The form of conscription that I propose which should be firstly resorted to is that all College-going boys should be compulsorily trained for the Indian Defence Force.

Secondly men in the professions should have commissions thrown open to them without the age limit or rather with a maximum age limit under which everybody must join. This body should form the nucleus of the Officers Reserve. So that when in reality, the bar sinister is removed, these gentlemen may join freely the Indian Army Officers' Reserve. I say "thrown open in reality," because the nine commissions granted to the Indian Cadet officers were already holding the King's Commissions in the Native Indian Land Forces of his Majesty the King-Emperor and their being given the Commission now, remains absolutely inexplicable. To me it is a distinction without a difference and nobody has yet taken care to explain the matter though the question was put forward in the paper. However let that alone at the present moment. This body should be organised on the lines on which the Calcutta Light Horse is organised. What a pity, when a similar corps was offered to be raised in Bombay by a silent but sincere member of the bar he was shown the cold shoulder. This body would mainly consist of men of the legal profession, merchants, men in higher educational service, etc.

The third kind of group which I should like to see organised is for non-combatant military work. A very large and substantial number is now busy doing a lot of clerical, despatch, Commissariat transport and other similar work which could be efficiently managed by Indians. The expense which the Military men employed in this work involve will be the same perhaps less if done by the Indians. This class of service may be had under conscription from all the able-bodied clerks and other men who are employed in different offices. A number of persons making from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 month can be well organised and drafted to this service without the least fear of the work suffering in any way. This, I venture to emphasize would be relieving 15,000 fighting men in the least for active service.

I hope you would agree with me that some effort should be made in this direction at once and all the help that is possible will be rendered if requisitioned from.—Yours, etc.

WILLING BUT OVER THIRTY.

## REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You in British India, from eminent leaders to obscure villagers, are to-day demanding Home Rule. There are probably few villages with a decent population without Home Rule enthusiasts. But while we hear of the triumphant marches of Home Rule leaders from place to place received everywhere with burning enthusiasm on the part of the people we in the Native States of India sit quiet and almost unconcerned with your activities. Your thrilling cry of Home Rule is a hollow sound to us. I ask: Why need you keep a third of the Indian peoples indifferent to your activities of great national importance? You are certainly not going to exclude us from the nation. You ought not to and you cannot progress unless you take the entire country with you. There can never be any utility in remaining silent on the grievances of the subjects of the Native States. Home Rule is not to be given to you only because you point out instances of well managed Native States. It will be given no sooner it is felt that it must be given. Nor can there be any perfect Native State in the world. By holding silence on our affairs you allow us to degenerate. If you were to discuss and agitate our questions we should be taking keener interest in the great national, social and other movements of the country. We do not hesitate to subscribe towards national friends or institutions,—the people paying from their pockets and princes from revenues derived from us. Can it not be then deemed injustice to us if you refrain from agitating our questions? Where, particularly, a State has acquired Indian fame in certain matters, that State goes on living upon that fame ignoring all internal public opinion. Thus in the Baroda State, considered to be forward, the Legislative Council is merely an advisory body: A measure thrown out by it can be passed into law and one wanted by it may be rejected by the State. Any law can be passed without consulting it.

In the public services of Baroda it appears from the Service List that in the higher grade the number of officers imported from outside is four to five times that of Baroda State residents. Our Dewan, Revenue, Educational and Police Commissioners, most our Collectors, our Chief Justice and other judges, the Chief Engineer, the Director of Commerce, Ecclesiastical Head and even our Press Reporter in fact about eleven heads of departments and many high officers have been imported, most of them to run to their native place on the expiry of their term of service, for few, if any of them have got any permanent interest in the State. In the lower grades also the outsiders preponderate. The matter was agitated in the Legislative Council and facts and figures were published to the above effects in the leading local paper, the *Sayaji Vijay*, but who hears all that so long as you, the outside press, do not take up our questions

Our commerce does not develop owing partly to want of proper and judicious octroi and excise duties. Our Press Act is more stringent than yours without any judicial safeguards. There is no public life in the State owing to various reasons.

Will you kindly extend the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper which has been rendering immense service to the country and oblige the people of the Baroda State.—Yours, etc.,

A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF BARODA.
Baroda.

The death is reported from wounds on April 11th of Captain Maurice A. Ward, Lancashire Fusiliers, the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Ward, Professor, Canning College.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, 10rs. 6rs. 6d.
MARTIN, Chemist, HOUTHERTON, ENGLAND.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

**THURSDAY, April 18.**

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. C. Krook to be in charge of the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Bendien.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., to act temporarily as Political Agent of Phaltan and Aundh from the date on which Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., proceeds on leave till that on which Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., assumes charge.

Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Administrator of the Cambay State, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days with effect from the 23rd April 1918.

Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, Deputy Collector, Ahmedadbad, to act as Administrator of the Cambay State during the absence on leave of Mr. K. R. Bomanji, and to be Administrator on the termination of Mr. Bomanji's leave.

Mr. J. Walker to be Justice of Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. P. Sullivan, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief. Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Pettigara to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. P. Sullivan on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Superintendent of Mahableshwar in the district of Sarata, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to be District Superintendent of Police at Broach, vice Mr. A. S. Holland.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, vice Mr. F. G. Collett on leave.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to do duty temporarily as Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway during the absence of Mr. P. A. Kelly on leave.

Mr. F. E. Sharp to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. G. S. Wilson on leave.

Mr. F. Trotter to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind, pending further orders, in the vacancy vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter transferred.

Mr. H. S. Needham to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police in Sind from the date he assumed charge from Mr. G. A. Shillidy till relieved by Mr. W. H. Marston.

Mr. Saiyid Mahmud Shah, LL.B., to act as Superintendent of Police in Sind in the vacancy of Mr. G. A. Shillidy but to continue on deputation on the Rasai Committee.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, LL.B., to act temporarily as Superintendent of Police in Sind during the absence of Mr. Saiyid Mahmud Shah on deputation, pending further orders.

Mr. W. Y. Austin to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Kaira.

Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Trivedi to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana, vice Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Thana, vice Mr. N. V. Trivedi.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Sholapur vice Mr. V. A. Velankar.

Mr. Vishnu Anant Velankar, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Mahomed Sikander Khan Fatteh Khan.

Mr. Mahomed Sikander Khan Fatteh Khan on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Surat, vice Mr. C. Pegge.

Mr. C. Pegge, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Shapurji Darashah.

Second-Lieutenant E. W. Perry, I.A.R.O., I.C.S., passed on 14th January 1918, and examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from 2nd April 1918 with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays.

Rao Bahadur Dayabhai S. Thathi, I.S.O., Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 15th of April 1918.

Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Dhume, Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th April 1918.

Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble, Mamlatdar of Dharwar, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ratnagri vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 25th April, 1918.

Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from 2nd May, 1918.

Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from 1st May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. S. Aldridge to pilot vessels in the Port of Aden.

The Rev. R. MacOmish, Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1918.

Vice Mr. Krishnaji Ganesh Joshi, proceeding on leave Mr. Krishnalal Surapram Vakil to act as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Krishnaji Shankar Dixit to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction.

Miss E. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted, with effect from the 6th May 1918, privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to three months.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India in place of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. H. C. Fleming to hold charge of the duties of the Salsette Development Officer in addition to his own during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hooton, I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 1st April 1918 and Major A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., to act as Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his military duties, during the former's absence.

Assistant Surgeon P. A. Cordeiro L.M. & S., is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 7th April 1918.

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Dhruva, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon.

Mr. Hormasji Dosabhai Wadia, LL.B., Mr. Ranchhoddas Jagjivan Kapadia, LL.B., and Mr. Manu Chandravidyanand Pandye, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

The Mamlatdars of the Vagra and Amod Talukas respectively in the Broach District to be presidents of the Local Boards established in those talukas.

The Mamlatdars of the Godhra, Kalol and Dohad Talukas respectively in the Panch Mahals District to be presidents of the Local Boards established in those talukas.

Mr. Chunilal Amratlal Pandya, B.A., LL.B., to be president of the Borsad Municipality.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
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Please mention this paper when writing to us.

DO NOT RUN
Hither and Thither but be cool and self composed !!!
CHOLERA
BURMAN'S CAMPHOR
CHOLERAIC-DIARRHŒA
When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what the house-holder will do ? he must administer at once
DR. S. K. BURMAN'S
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*Price annas 4 per phial.*
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"THE GREY SEAL"?
COME TOMORROW TO THE
ELDORADO CINEMA
and make the acquaintance of one of the most fascinating, wonderful, and mysterious characters that has ever appeared on the screen.
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THE MAN OF DUAL PERSONALITY
appears
FROM SATURDAY 20th AT THE ELDORADO.

The WAR and ROSE'S LIME JUICE.
The West Indian Lime has long been known to contain more Natural Health-giving properties than any other fruit. That is why
ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
is still unsurpassed as a Non-alcoholic Drink.
There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always
DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,
but be sure you get ROSE'S
—there are imitations.

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Two Programmes a Week
CHANGE EVERY SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
The Opening DuCasse Programme Starts
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"JUSTICE"
Featuring GERALD DU MAURIER,
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE—HILDA MOORE & OTHER STARS
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
This Film is quite apart from a Serial which was shown here in some other Cinema some time before.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES:—
STALLS Re. 1—D. CIRCLE As. 8.
BALCONY As. 4.—GALLERY As. 2.

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A. VIANELLI
ITALIAN RESTAURANT
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TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
From 7-30 to 9-30
À LA CARTE ALL DAY.
KINDLY RESERVE YOUR TABLE EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.
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The grilling hea the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and in- nce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jaba- usum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
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1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

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Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN

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Not merely improves the sense of hearing tem porarily as do Electrophones, Ear Drums, etc., but really *cures* the disease permanently. The secret of Actina's success is that it removes the cause of the disease and that is where it differs from all other treatments.

The principal cause of Deafness is Catarrhal Inflammation of the throat and middle ear and until this is removed the hearing cannot be restored. The powerful vapours emanating from Actina, inhaled throug n the mouth and nostrils and applied to the eye, course through the delicate nerves and blood-vessels, removing Congestion, stimulating and invigorating and restoring the organs to their normal healthy activity.

Actina is the surest, simplest and most natural cure for Deafness and is just as effective in other Catarrhal diseases, such as Eye Troubles: Hay Fever. Asthma: Bronchitis: Headache: Sore Throat: Influenza, etc. Costing only Rs. 25-8 (plus postage etc.) this wonderful instrument should find a place in every home. Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing useful health advice and full Particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer, post free on request Write to-day to Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Bata (India).

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**HIGH FOLK**
(with prudence for purse.)
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I AM
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—A TONIC—
Brain and Nerve Builder.
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—You can know me.
Buy me and try me.
I am sold at a Rupee at
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Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhœa and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.
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*Telegraphic Address:—*
BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 12th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | .. | .. | 30,000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britian | .. | .. | |
| ,, to Continent.. | .. | .. | 7,000 |
| Futures at New York May | .. | .. | 31.78—82 |
| ,, July | .. | .. | 31.18—85 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | .. | .. | Mu lated. |
| ,, ,, Orleans | .. | .. | 34.00—50 |
| Futures at New Orleans May | .. | .. | 30.75—93 |
| ,, ,, July | .. | .. | 29.91—85 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | .. | .. | 9 |

Bales.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts to Japan | .. | .. | 16,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | .. | .. | 1,458,000 |
| ,, ,, at Interior Ports | .. | .. | 1,185,000 |

**MONEY MARKET.**

London, April 13th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | .. | .. | 46 1/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steadv. | | | |
| Discount Bank of Englana Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917 | | | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | .. | .. | 3 9/16 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | .. | .. | 3 1/2 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills' 3 months | .. | .. | 4 1/4 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, | .. | .. | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | .. | .. | 2 3/4 |
| ,, 7 day market loans | .. | .. | 3 1/4 |
| Consols 2½% | .. | .. | 54⅞ } |
| Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal | .. | .. | 44½ } Unchgd. |
| Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan | .. | .. | 62½ } |
| Government Securities 3% | .. | .. | 53½ } |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | .. | .. | 27 17 |

**WAR LOANS.**

London, April 13th.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3½% 1925—1928 | .. | .. | £86½ } Unchgd. |
| 4½% 1925—1945 | .. | .. | £100⅛ } |
| 5% New | .. | .. | £94⅛ |

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

London, April 13th.

RAPESEEDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value | | | 590 |
| Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm | | | |
| Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value | .. | .. | 600 |

LINSEED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Value | .. | .. | 595 |
| Tone of Linseed :—Firm but inactive. | | | |

METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | .. | .. | £121 |
| Standard Copper G M B. Nominal | .. | .. | £110½ |
| Hard Spelter Nominal.. | .. | .. | -- |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers | .. | .. | 16 |
| do. do. July-Sept. Buyers | .. | .. | 16 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April-May Buyers | .. | .. | 18/6 |
| do. do. July-Sept. Buyers | .. | .. | 19 |

RUBBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Sellers | | | 3/1 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June Value | | | 2/5 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 18.

This morning the nominal quotations on Association terms were Rs. 708 for Fine Broach May and Rs. 725 for Fine Broach April. After the opening of the Marwadi bazaar settlements of Good Broach April were made at Rs. 698/99, Exchange, and there were buyers of Fine Broach May on Association terms at Rs. 703, but actual business was not reported. At Colaba transactions were made in Fine Broach May at Rs. 701 Exchange and in good Broach April on the former terms at Rs. 707 up to the time of our quotations.

Ready Cotton was in moderate demand. Prices were irregular.

**QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | May | .. | Rs. | 701 |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | ,, | .. | ,, | 650 |
| Fully Good Bengal | ,, | .. | ,, | 535 |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar | May/June | .. | ,, | 676 |
| ,, M. G. Coompta | ,, | .. | ,, | 675 |
| ,, ,, Westerns | ,, | .. | ,, | 660 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 18th 1918.—4 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazar Terms: Rs. | as. | p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30.. | 84 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| ,, Karachi Bangla .. | 84 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Cawnpore | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, Yellow Cawnpore | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 7 | 15 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, ,, Thin | 7 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 | 62 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | |
| ,, Gajar 75.25 | 55 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | |
| ,, Gajar 50.50 | 54 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | |
| ,, Black | 50 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | |
| Poppyseed, White | 8 | 12 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 43 | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | |
| Mowraseed | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Barley | 36 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseed | 47 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Forward: | Rs: | as: | p: | | | |
| Wheat April-May | 7 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Linseed May | 8 | 9 | 0 | | | |

**BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.**

| Bombay April 18th 1918. | | | | Market Rates. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 15½ |
| ,, Demand | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Fcs. Demand | .. | .. | .. | | | 204½ |
| American Dollars | .. | .. | .. | | | 279 |
| Hongkong ,, | .. | .. | .. | | | 208⅜ |
| Shanghai | .. | .. | .. | | | 295½ |
| Japan | .. | .. | .. | | | 147½ |
| Singapore | .. | .. | .. | | | 155 |

# THE WEATHER.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.**

Bombay, 17th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr..... | 29.830 Inches |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 82.1 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 70.7 ,, |
| Dew Point ..... | 74.7 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.788 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..... | 7.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 84.6 ,, |
| Minimum do. do. ..... | 76.4 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | W.ESE,WNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | 111 Miles. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th April 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore while night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is below normal in south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is below the average in the west while night temperature is in excess at Raipur and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—The sky is clear and night temperature below normal except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the Bombay Deccan and above it in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect at Poona night temperature is below normal in the central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the north have caused light rain in north-east Baluchistan and moved eastwards and cloud has increased over the east Punjab and the United Provinces.

Dust or thunderstorms appear likely in the Punjab and the west of the United Provinces.

## BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET

| | Rate per lb. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | As. | 15 | 11 |
| Shapurji No. 10 | ,, | 14 | 14 |
| Simplex No. 10 | ,, | 14 | 13 |
| Edward No. 10 | ,, | 14 | 13 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ | ,, | 14 | 9 |

## BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

**QUOTATIONS 18th APRIL 1918.**

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine | F.G. | Gd. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals .. | 635 | 620 | 565 | 515 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind Punjab.. | 625 | 615 | 560 | | ,, |
| M.G. Wardha Hinganghat .. .. | | 680 | 660 | | ,, |
| M.G. Nagpore .. | | 680 | 666 | | ,, |
| M.G. Yeotmal | | 670 | | | ,, |
| M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon .. | | 660 | | | ,, |
| M.G. Amraoti .. | | 660 | | | ,, |
| M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple | | | 650 | 630 | ,, |
| M G. Khandesh .. | | | | 605 | ,, |
| M.G. Muthia .. | | | 620 | 595 | ,, |
| M.G. Kadi Viramgam .. .. | | | 700 | | ,, |
| M G Broach .. | 730 | 722 | | | 25th April |
| M.G. Broach .. | | | | 712 | ,, |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27.
Sovereign Rs. 16-13.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 110-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16
3 Months sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 204.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 292.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147-8.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143-4.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1927-47.
Ex-warrant 92.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent Conversion loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable loan 92.
3½ per cent Paper 65-4.
4½ per cent Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 78.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 91-8.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market remained steady during the day, but closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standars 1,695, Swadeshis 1,990, Simplexs 695, Shapurjis 120, Pearls 492/8, New Greats 272-8, Madhavji 1,850, Ind. Bleeching 145, Finlays 390, Fazulbhoys 700, Davids 507-8, Currimbhoys 310, Crescents 205, Centurys 367-8, Bombay Uniteds 735, Bombay Dyeings 1,025, Advances 1,110, Katni Ordy. 227-8, Katni Defd. 1,140, Tata Ordy. 232-8, Tata New Ordy. 75, Tata Old Defd 1,015, Alcock 745, Bombay Burmas 1,080, Bombay Steams 290, Bombay Tramways 342-8, Tata Hydro 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swans 42, New Great 280, M. Petits 1,975, Kasturchands 1,140, Finlays 380, Centurys 370, Nagpur 2,375, Advances 1,115, Tata New Deferred 315, Bombay Burma Petro. 8, Tata Hydro 1,175.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 15th April 1918:—

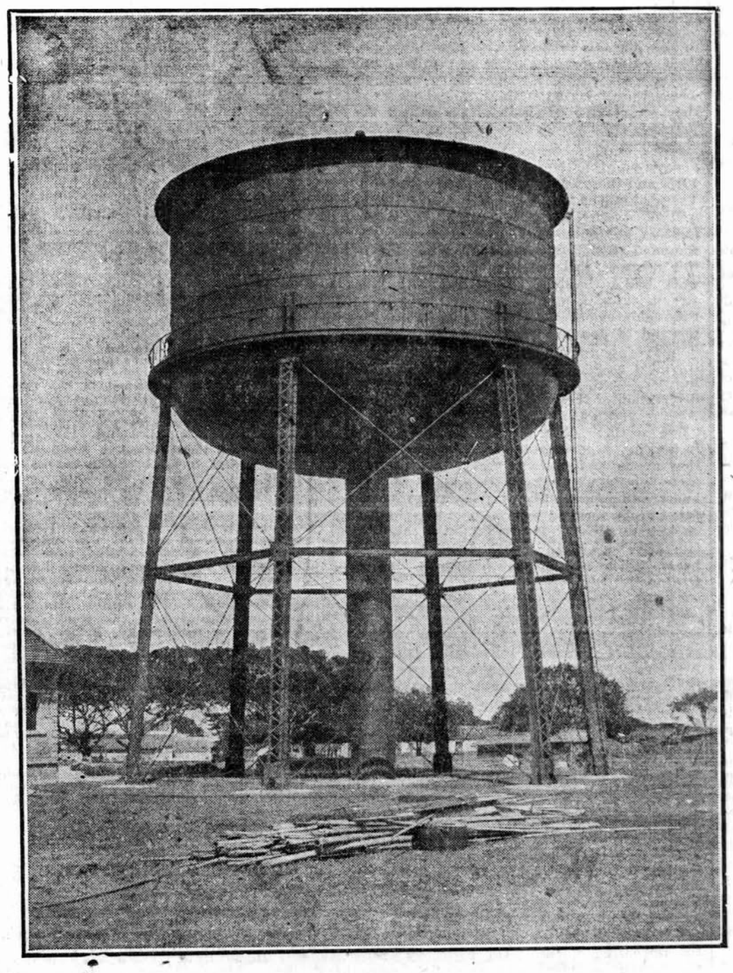
LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs. | |
| ,, Paid up .. .. .. .. .. | 25,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. .. | 3,00,000 |
| Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c. .. | 3,96,22,000 |
| Sundries.. .. .. .. .. .. | 13,37,000 |
| | 4,37,59,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities .. | 88,39,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities .. .. .. .. .. | 1,55,35,000 |
| Bills Discounted .. .. .. .. .. | 64,481,000 |
| Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered .. .. .. .. .. | 16,000 |
| Sundries .. .. .. .. .. | 1,59,000 |
| Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,17,62,000 |
| | 4,37,59,000 |


**GARLICK**
**Constructional Engineers.** Bombay



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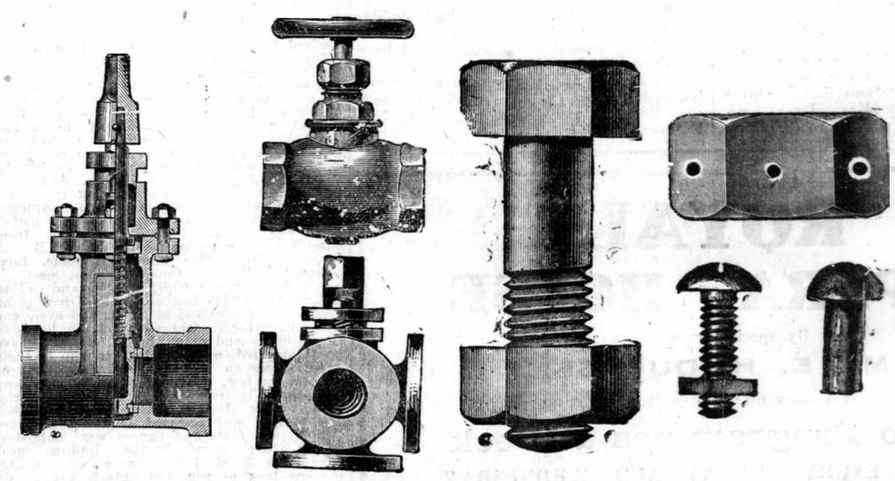

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